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Prof. Ellis Hepard
DURHAM LITERARY

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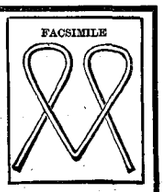

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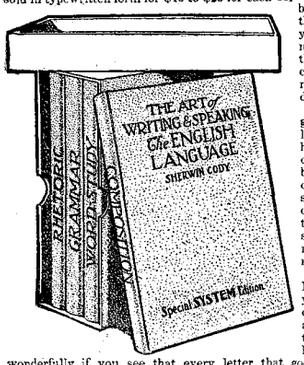

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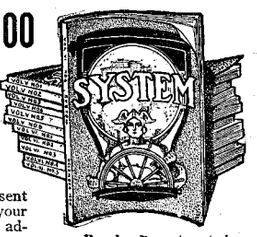

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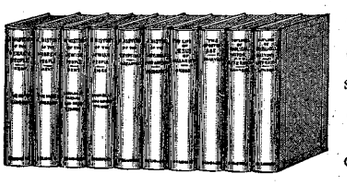

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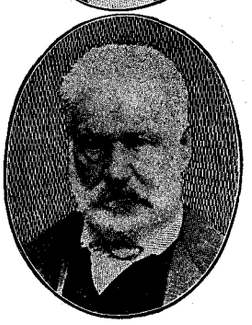

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECHES.

THE party organs can not agree as to whether Judge Parker's speeches indicate towering statesmanship or blundering ignorance. He is "always clear and straightforward" in his speeches, declares the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), with no "extravagance of manner or matter," but with all the qualities to prove that he "measures up to the full stature of a statesman," and "if it did not know it a few months ago, the country now knows that Judge Parker is preeminently the character of man of whom our Presidents should be made." The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) remarks: "The Republicans profess to be in great distress when Judge Parker is silent; their distress is real enough every time he speaks." The Republican papers profess exactly the opposite feeling. Every one of his speeches, according to their view, makes his prospects about ten shades dimmer. His "amazing misstatements," according to the Providence *Journal* (Rep.), and "the awful extent of his ignorance and credulity in public affairs," according to the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), are making Republican votes by thousands. The New York *Sun* (Rep.) says:

"Judge Parker's persistence in gobbling flies in public begins to tickle the public sense of humor. One day the worthy candidate kills Filipinos by the hundred thousand and adds a round $450,000,000 to the expense account of the United States for his little brown brothers. Another day he bites ravenously at fairy tales about the suppression of free speech and liberty of the press and the existence of all-around demoralization and deviltry in the Philippines. Some wag or official prompter tells him that the wicked Administration hides the Treasury receipts and expenditures. The Judge repeats the yarn. Apparently the daily papers are not allowed to break in upon the contemplative solitude of Esopus. . . . . .

"It must occur to a good many Democrats that the silence of Judge Parker has considerable advantages over his speech."

Judge Parker's allegations in regard to the cost of the Philippines in life and treasure, and the Republican reply, were considered in these columns last week. In later speeches the Democratic candidate has taken up the relationship of the trusts to the Administration, governmental extravagance, and the tariff. He avers that our Government has become one "whose officers are practically chosen by a handful of corporate managers." The trusts and protected interests, he tells us, "have decided to attempt to continue the present Administration in power" in hope of favors and immunity, and "it is common knowledge that they have determined to furnish such a sum of money to the Republican National Committee as it is hoped will secure the 'floaters' in the doubtful States for the Republican ticket." Such an attempt, he adds, "ought to array every honest, independent, and patriotic citizen on the other side." Speaking of extravagance, Judge Parker figures that "it cost about $166,000,000 more to run the Government last year than it did seven years ago," a situation which "on its face raises the presumption of extravagance and waste, a presumption which requires evidence to overcome," and "none has been presented." Instead, the Republican leaders ask what branch of the Government should be cut down. Judge Parker replies that he would cut down the army. If we are to embark upon a policy of imperialism, he argues, we need a much larger army; if not, a smaller one is sufficient. The excessive tariff rates, declares the Democratic candidate, in another speech, "have caused serious injury to the great body of the people." He says further of the tariff:

"It has increased the cost of living and added to the price of nearly everything that the people must buy. This is known of all men and they cry out against it. And their cry should be heeded. But it has been so long a part of the policy of the country that its reformation must be prudently undertaken so as to prevent an immediate revolution in existing conditions.

"The Democratic platform points out the true method when it demands 'a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions, and discriminations.'

"I pointed out in my response to the notification committee how a gradual reduction of customs duties may be accomplished without disturbing business conditions, and I adhere to the method suggested. But the work should be undertaken at once in the interest of the whole people. And it can only be undertaken by the Democratic party.

"The Republican party will not attempt it. It only promises such a revision as the friends of the tariff wish. As they do not wish any revision downward, there will be none in that direction while that party can prevent it. Any other revision will not relieve the masses. And it is to their relief that Congress and the President should hasten."

These words on the tariff give sure evidence "that he has the stature of statesmanship," declares the Boston *Herald* (Ind. Dem.); and the Atlanta *Journal* avers that "his facts and arguments are unanswerable." His attack on the trusts, says the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), "effectually disposes of the claim put forth by the Republican managers that he is in sympathy with them, and makes it more clear than ever that he is the people's candidate."

The Republican orators and editors are devoting themselves to dissecting and deriding Judge Parker's statements. His estimate of $650,000,000 expense and 200,000 lives lost in the Philippines has given Secretary Taft and ex-Secretary Root a text for hours of oratory; and Governor Wright's long despatch from Manila, denying nearly all his other allegations about the islands, is seized upon by the Republicans with equal avidity. His speech on the trusts causes Senator Knox to ask about August Belmont, Patrick McCarren, Cord Meyer, William F. Sheehan, Thomas F. Ryan,

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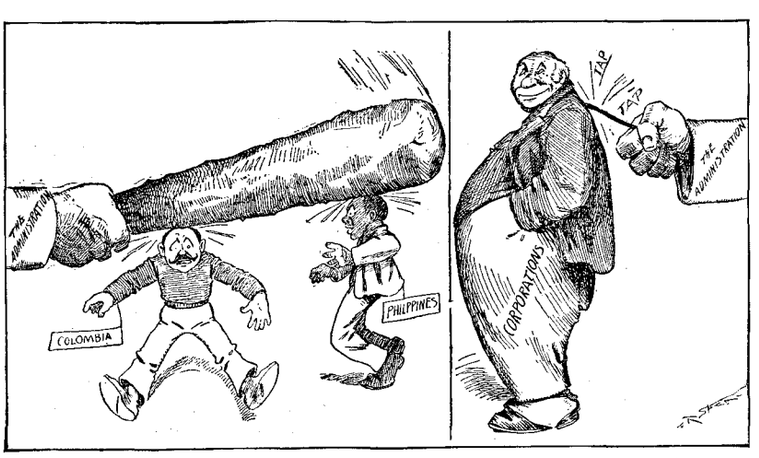
John B. McDonald, David B. Hill, Thomas Taggart, and other Parker managers, who "one and all owe their whole power in politics to the intimate connection they have established between the management of corporations and the management of public business. Mr. Parker was created by them," he adds, "would never have been thought of except for them, and has not now one chance of success save what they give him." In an interview Judge Parker said he had covered the negro question in his letter of acceptance, and the failure to find it mentioned there gives the Republican press additional concern about the judge's mental qualities. In a speech at Esopus he spoke of the deficit as being $24,000,000, and

WHY DOESN'T HE KISS THE OTHER BABY, TOO?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

said that the public is "denied all information pending the campaign" in regard to the government finances. The Boston *Herald*, which is rather friendly toward him, reproves him thus:

"Judge Parker, in his speech at Esopus on Friday, struck some telling blows against the great increase in expenditures under the present Administration; but he either was misinformed or did not make himself clear on one point. He said: 'In the first sixty days of this fiscal year the expenditures exceeded the receipts by $24,000,000. How much more we have run behind since we are not able to state, owing to the recent administrative orders forbidding government officials from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are based. It is safe to assume from the making of the orders that there has been no improvement, otherwise the public would not be denied all information pending the campaign.' The first sixty days of the current fiscal year may be taken as the months of July and August; but since then we have had September, and the figures for the outgo and income in that month were given out early in October, and were widely commented on, particularly in Republican papers, as there was a surplus of almost $6,000,000 shown in the receipts over the expenditures. That reduced the deficit for the year to less than $18,000,000. The treasury still continues to give to the public daily statements of receipts and expenditures, which are published in many of the principal papers of the country, including our own. Therefore there was no excuse whatever for Judge Parker not being in a position to discuss the expenditures of at least the first ninety days of the current year, while the figures down to Thursday of last week should have been easily obtainable by him. Nor has there been any change in the system of the treasury department that prevents our citizens from knowing from day to day how the government receipts and expenditures are running."



THE BIG STICK AND THE LITTLE STICK.
—Spencer in *The Commoner*.

GRAFT IN RUSSIA.

AN empire of graft in high places, where nine-tenths of the people exist solely for the profit of the other tenth, is the way John Foster Carr presents the plight of Russia in an article in the current *World's Work*. This one-tenth which Mr. Carr speaks of consists of three classes: landowners, merchants, and bureaucrats. The bureaucracy and the merchants in collusion, we are told, have built up a perfectly organized system of graft, which is "openly recognized, treated with tolerance, even thought of with respect." Mr. Carr goes on to give a brief outline of the system of corruption:

"There is no parallel to the rapacity of these privileged and high-placed thieves. Not only do admirals buying coal in foreign ports procure receipts for much larger sums than they have paid, pocketing the difference and dividing it with their under officers, but no contract is let at home which does not allow a liberal margin for a 'rake-off.' In this way, Russia has paid for her railroads two and a half times the amount which the Minister of Finance estimates as their value—and by American standards his estimate is 50 per cent. higher than the necessary cost. It is said that fully 75 per cent. of the large Red Cross fund which was subscribed at home and abroad has been stolen. The magnificently equipped hospital train which the Czarina sent to the East was looted between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Not a thing of value was left in it.

"Nowhere else has bureaucracy proved such an enormous burden to the State. Department after department has been created, and, before the end of the year, another will be added to the long list. Block after block of useless great office buildings has been erected. It is seriously asserted that there are as many clerks on the pay-roll of the office for dog licenses as there are dogs in St. Petersburg."

But the biggest grafters are the Grand Dukes—"a company of royal vultures," as Mr. Carr calls them—consisting of three uncles and a brother-in-law of the Czar. The writer says in regard to this "Grand Ducal gang":

"They and their understrappers sell and barter privileges, steal from the public crib, and wreck as they choose the national prosperity. They are all corrupt, and so shameless that they are not affected by foreign scandal at their acts. The three grand ducal uncles are the trustees of the fund that has been collected to erect a church as a memorial to Alexander II. Work was begun twenty-two years ago. The money has been subscribed several times over by the nation. Nobody expects that it will be completed in this generation, and yet the embezzling trustees are the sons of the murdered Czar. One leads a notoriously profligate and dissolute life. The second, the head of the fleet, is a patron of the actresses at the French Theater. One of his mistresses lately acted as go-between in a deal for the purchase of foreign ships. The third is military governor of Moscow and chief Jew-baiter of the family. He is so rabid an anti-Semite that he will not allow a Jew to pass the night in the city of Moscow. The royal domain embraces a territory twenty-five times the extent of Ohio. . . . . .

"Autocrat among autocrats, and grand beneficiary

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DANGEROUS SPORT.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

THE POLITICAL FOOTBALL GAME.
Grover's interference is good, but the man with the ball doesn't seem to be able to follow.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

of this tremendous system of oppression, is the Czar Nicholas II. He is at once the administrative head and the victim, for, fearing for his life, he is like clay in the hands of the Grand Dukes. But, if he were free to act, there is no evidence that he has the will to work reforms. Nor has he the ability or strength for a contest with a system which has become national."

GEORGIA'S FIGHT FOR LOWER RAILWAY RATES.

WHAT is described by the Atlanta *News* as "the most vital and critical fight in the history of popular rights and of corporate interests that has ever taken place in the South" is now being waged by the Georgia Railroad Commission, in its efforts to secure what it considers equitable freight rates for Atlanta and other Southern cities. The railroads aver that they can not grant the commission's demands without reducing their profits to nothing, or less, and they are making a strenuous resistance in the courts. A correspondent of *The News* says that he can "ship goods from the factory (at Niagara Falls) all over the South, and 600 to 700 miles farther than to Atlanta, for about one-half what I do to Atlanta," a state of affairs that the Georgia commission and merchants intend to remedy. On July 16 the commission notified the railways entering Georgia that unless they made reductions within sixty days in certain interstate rates alleged to discriminate against Atlanta and other Georgia cities, the commission would reduce certain rates within the State. The railways declined to make the reductions, and on September 16 the commission promulgated a table of reduced rates within the State, and announced that other reductions would follow. Thereupon the Central Trust Company of New York, holder of a large block of bonds of one of the railways involved, applied to Judge Newman in the United States Circuit Court for the northern district of Georgia for an injunction to restrain the railways from making, and the commission from enforcing, the new schedule of reduced rates. A temporary injunction was granted, and the dispute is now being fought out in the courts. The railways contend that the Georgia commission is trying to influence interstate rates, a matter that is outside its province and belongs to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and contend further that Atlanta is not entitled to such low rates as Birmingham, Ala., for example, because the latter point has competition. To which the Georgia papers reply that the Interstate Commerce Commission is too feeble to accomplish anything, while the plea that Atlanta does not enjoy competition "implies, if it means anything at all, the existence of a combination in restraint of interstate commerce."

The Atlanta *Constitution* urges the Georgia merchants to build, or encourage others to build, a railway line from Atlanta to the sea. It says:

"It is hard to overestimate the importance of the issue. Manufacturing, jobbing, and distributing corporations by scores have been prevented from locating in Georgia or have been driven out of Georgia by reason of the gross inequality and flagrant extortion of the freight tariffs of the railroads traversing the State and operated under its franchise. The concerns of the kind that remain find their business limited and their profits ruinously curtailed, altho the natural conditions for such enterprise—geographical, proximity to the raw material, labor, etc.—are all that could be desired. It is simply a case of being eaten alive by the common carriers. . . . . .

"Atlanta is up against a fight for her commercial life. So far as the railroads are concerned, Atlanta is a city beleaguered. The siege may be lifted in a measure by a victory in the federal courts which leaves unquestioned the right of the state railway commission to regulate interstate rates, but the outcome of the litigation there pending is problematical at best, and the time thus consumed is certain to have the effect of hope deferred, whatever the ultimate outcome. The situation is one that demands the fertility of resource for which Atlanta in the past has been famed. It is a situation for expedients and not one in which this city can afford to hazard all on a single cast of the legal die.

"We must have two strings to our bow. Even now Atlanta should be planning a sally through the barbed-wire entanglements of the courts—a sally to the open sea!"

The Railway World (Philadelphia) condemns the Georgia commission for its rate-reduction order, as follows:

"The action of the Georgia commission is an assertion of power without warrant in either justice or expediency. It has long been recognized, and the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld this view, that local non-competitive rates should properly be higher than rates which were influenced by rail or water competition. The revenues of a railroad are derived from both sources. Competitive traffic will be accepted so long as it can be made to contribute anything to fixed expenses. Interest and dividends are usually paid out of the returns from local business. For this reason the railroads entering the State of Georgia are justified in

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BAGGED!
—Bush in the New York *World*.

IS THIS SAFE?
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

"FRENZIED FINANCE" IN THE CAMPAIGN.

making their long-distance rates even lower than their local rates. If the through rates are, in fact, depressed by competition, there is no ground for complaint that they are higher than rates from non-competitive points. It may be, as the Georgia commission argues, that Atlanta is entitled, from its situation in reference to water competition, to the same rate as Birmingham. This, however, is a question to be decided on its own merits and to be settled by argument, not by the method of coercion which the commission has ventured to employ."

STANDARD OIL AND TROUBLED WATERS.

THOMAS W. LAWSON'S allegation that the troubled waters of the Democracy, in New York State and the nation, were soothed into harmony by Standard Oil, which will also soothe the doubtful States into voting for Parker (as quoted in these columns last week), has had the unexpected effect of troubling Standard Oil itself to the point of issuing a denial which has set all the newspapers talking. After denying that the corporation is interested in copper, steel, railroads, banks, gas, or anything but oil, we are told in this official statement: "Neither is it true that the Standard Oil Company, John D. Rockefeller or any officer of the Standard Oil Company has taken part in securing the nomination of any of the candidates for office, as is so positively stated." Mr. Lawson, in reply, repeats his charge, and says that Parker's nomination was brought about by Senator "Pat" McCarren, and Senator McCarren (so Mr. Rogers told Lawson) has been for years in Standard Oil employ.

The fact that the Standard has been goaded to a reply, after many years of silence under fire, makes it clear to the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Dem.) that some of Mr. Lawson's shots "have hit." The Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), and the New York *Press* (Rep.) believe Lawson rather than Rockefeller, and *The Journal of Commerce* considers the denial an evasion. The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.) says:

"The inference that Standard Oil is for Parker rests upon several distinct bits of evidence.

"1. Roosevelt humiliated Standard Oil when the John D. Rockefeller telegram of February 7, 1903, was published. Standard Oil never forgets a humiliation.

"2. Roosevelt injured Standard Oil when his influence forced the three laws, providing against railroad rebates, for publicity, and for the expedition of anti-trust cases through both houses of Congress. Standard Oil never forgives an injury.

"3. Judge Parker was nominated by occult influence. There was no popular movement in his favor, because he was not known. 'The nomination,' in the words of Bryan, 'was gained by corrupt and indefensible means.' It required the strength of some great interest to engineer such a deal. Standard Oil alone combined the strength and the motive.

"4. After Hill, the most active and effective figure above the surface in the nomination of Parker was State Senator 'Pat' McCarren, of Brooklyn. 'Pat' McCarren has publicly acknowledged that while state Senator he received an annual salary from Standard Oil. He is still state Senator.

"5. The visit of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Esopus and his two-hour conference with Parker two days after the adjournment of the convention.

"6. The categorical statement by Thomas W. Lawson, former personal and business intimate of H. H. Rogers, that Standard Oil is determined to beat Roosevelt at all costs.

"7. The statement made to Raymond, the Chicago *Tribune* correspondent, by one of the best-known Democratic politicians in the country that Standard Oil was determined to beat Roosevelt at all costs.

"These seven incidents make a strong case of circumstantial evidence that Standard Oil is against Roosevelt and for Parker. That being so, the friends of Roosevelt would better take deep thought, for Standard Oil controls an unlimited amount of money, and when it goes into a fight, it goes in to win."

But there are many newspapers, Republican as well as Democratic, which acquit the great oil trust of the charge of buying up the Democratic party and the doubtful States. Why, says the Washington *Times* (Rep.), this is a slur on the honesty of the country; and so say several other journals. The nation "can't be bought," says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.), and if any interest tried it, "its knell would be sounded by the first proof of its corruption." If the Standard bought the nomination of Parker, "it evidently made a very poor investment," remarks the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), and if it thinks it can "buy the Presidency of the United States for any man, or away from any man, its wealth has brought upon it the madness that goes before destruction." The Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) observes similarly:

"There is not money enough in the United States to elect Judge Parker. Money can be used to advantage only in close contests and where 'floaters' are cheap. Even then money has a strange tendency to stop in the hands of the political disbursing agents instead of accomplishing that whereunto it is sent.

"To elect the Democratic ticket in the coming election Standard Oil would have to buy up one-half of the country and do it so

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quietly that it would not be detected. Whatever else they may be, the Standard Oil magnates are not fools.

"When Lawson wrote this story he must have been 'frenzied.' He is a weak and a silly man. When such as he can become millionaires, there is hope for everybody."

The New York *World* (Dem.) disbelieves both Lawson and the Standard, and declares that the big oil concern is trying to buy the election for Roosevelt.

SIGNS OF GROWING PROSPERITY.

"I BELIEVE it is time for optimism!" exclaimed Frank A. Vanderlip, in his speech before the Illinois Bankers' Association on October 18; but, he added, in effect, not too much optimism. "Encouragement to a wild speculative boom at this time, when improvement is justified more by hopes and possibilities than by immediate actual conditions," he said, warmingly, "might set the whole period of recovery back a month, six months, a year." How much this advice is taken to heart in Wall Street may be seen from such newspaper headlines as "Heaviest Business of the Year," "New Stock Sales Record," "Biggest Day Since 1901," etc. The tide has turned, says *The United States Investor* (Boston), and we are in for "prosperity on a scale not yet reached in our history." The railway traffic managers say they have more business than they can handle, and inquiry among the car-building concerns reveals the fact that urgent orders have recently been placed for upward of 20,000 cars of various descriptions. One traffic manager is reported as saying: "I haven't seen a pessimistic report in three weeks. The business revival seems to be general through the country—East, West, North, and South—and in minor lines as well as major ones."

Mr. Vanderlip's speech at St. Louis is taken as the key-note for most of the prosperity predictions. Mr. Vanderlip was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Secretary Gage, and is now a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. His

SOMETHING DOING.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

prediction carries added weight from the fact that in an address two years ago before the Wilmington (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce he had, as the New York *Financier* recalls, "with almost marvelous accuracy outlined the situation, clearly exposing the causes for the financial unrest which then prevailed and suggesting efficient remedial measures; the forecast upon which he at that time ventured proved to be surprisingly correct." The most striking part of Mr. Vanderlip's address was his comparison of present business conditions in this country with those of ten years ago, and his picture of what these conditions will be ten years hence, if the present rate of growth continues. His estimates are tabulated thus by the New York *Times*:

	1894. Millions.	1904. Millions.	1914. Estimated millions.
Population	68	82	98
Money stock	$1,600	$2,500	$3,400
National bank-notes	$172	$411	$686
Bank deposits	$4,600	$10,000	$20,000
Railroad earnings	$1,200	$1,900	$2,600
Total wealth	$75,000	$106,000	$140,000

Mr. Vanderlip said:

"If we look abroad, we see England struggling under most adverse conditions, a great portion of her industrial population actually underfed, and a million people receiving aid under her poor laws. We see in France a nation grown rich by thrift, a nation where economy has become a disease, and in the growth of it all initiative for new accomplishment has been lost. In Italy we see a great industrial awakening, but conditions still so hard that a large percentage of our 800,000 immigrants annually come from that country. In Germany we find a barren land yielding from the fields most meagerly and from the mines hardly at all, but with a population whose energy, intelligence, and education have built, out of most discouraging conditions, a vast industrial organization which is our one real competitor in the markets of the world. If we will accept from the Germans something of their scientific methods, their carefulness, their thoroughness, and their willingness for hard work, and bring such qualities to bear upon our own resources, the figures which I have been quoting as possibilities of the future will yet look small."

FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
The New York financier who takes a rosy view of our commercial future.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the criticism that Mr. Vanderlip's decade of growth, which forms the basis of his argument, begins in 1894, a year of depression, so that "the comparison is not of normal levels of progress, but of a low level with a high one." Further:

"In the situation as it exists to-day, largely produced by exceptional influences in the extravagant period since the revival of 1897, there are certain factors that forbid our taking too sanguine a view of the prospect of another period of vigorous advance right away. While this situation is one of slackened activity and diminished profits, it is not one of lowered prices. With few exceptions prices have been kept abnormally high, and the cost of industrial production has been pushed upward and held there, mainly by combinations of capital and of labor. At a time when active demand more than kept pace with the means of supplying it, prices went up and large profits incited to feverish efforts to increase production. Heavy outlays were made in all directions, requiring large capital issues, wages were increased, the cost of materials and supplies advanced, and everything was lifted to an unusual plane of prices and of actual cost; and, withal, there was a great inflation of capitalization to absorb present and prospective profits. The consolidations and combinations, the trusts and labor-unions, which worked together to produce this unhealthy result, have been striving to maintain it, and everything that enters into the cost of production is still at an abnormal altitude.

"Can we expect a renewal of productive activity that shall endure

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and create a sound and lasting prosperity while this condition continues? . . . It is doubtful if there can be a renewed activity that will last before the present range of prices is lowered and the cost of production adjusted to stimulate a larger demand for consumption."

The New York *American*, which aims to represent the dollar-a-day capitalist rather than the other kind, hits off Mr. Vanderlip's predicted prosperity in a manner unknown to *Dun's* or *Bradstreet's*, thus:

There's a good time coming, boys, the flushest ever known;
There's only just a few things left the trusts and banks don't own,
And if we land the G. O. P. and Theodore this fall
We'll read our titles clear to them and simply own it all;
So come along ten million strong, fall in behind the band,
Election's near: good times are here; prosperity's at hand.

There's a good time coming, boys, the Steel trust hopes to clear
A billion dollars selling stock that's water-logged this year.
John Rockefeller's going to buy more hopes of Paradise
With half a dozen colleges—a very fancy price;
So join with us, be strenuous; fall in behind the band,
With Roosevelt in, good times begin; prosperity's at hand.

There's a good time coming, boys, the roads will all raise fares
And charge you more than you have got to take you anywheres;
The meat trust counts with hopeful glee the profits it will make
By asking twenty cents an ounce for ordinary steak,
So join the throng and come along, fall in behind the band,
The trusts will own the earth alone; prosperity's at hand.

There's a good time coming, boys, the price of food will soar,
And those who can't afford to eat will trouble us no more.
You'll pay the price of cloth-of-gold for everything you wear,
And buy from druggists' scales the coal you get of Brother Baer.
So shout aloud and join the crowd, fall in behind the band,
The trusts and banks give heartfelt thanks; prosperity's at hand.

There's a good time coming, boys, altho the man who pays
The price of blessings such as these may not feel full of praise;
But if he acts so grouchy that he mars our song of mirth
We'll freeze and squeeze him till he gets completely off the earth,
So march ahead and cheer for Ted, fall in behind the band,
The trusts rejoice with one glad voice; prosperity's at hand.

THE PRIVATE CAR TRUST.

J. W. MIDGLEY, former chairman of the Western Trunk Lines Association, in testifying before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Chicago, declared that the private car companies are "the greatest trust in the world," and "have the railroad companies firmly in their grasp." While this statement is regarded by some papers to be an exaggeration, they believe that the evil is such as to demand the immediate action of Congress. "The Interstate Commerce Commission," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "apparently can do nothing except listen sympathetically to the complaints of the shippers. Congress should be spurred to action by disclosures of the extent to which interstate commerce is interfered with and producers and consumers in extensive regions are made to suffer."

The commission is now investigating the methods of this so-called private car trust. It appears that certain companies which own and operate refrigerator, stock, and tank cars made contracts with the railroad companies by which the car-owner, as shipper, is charged a certain rate per hundredweight for the transportation of the shipment, and is allowed a mileage rate for the use of the car by the railroad. By degrees these car companies have grown so powerful that they dictate terms to the railroads, enforcing a low rate on shipments and increasing the rebate paid to them, while at the same time charging excessive rates for the use of their cars by private shippers, these rates being made ostensibly in the form of exorbitant charges for icing the cars or otherwise preparing them for service. The discrimination thus brought about between the rates charged the car companies and the rates that private shippers are compelled to pay is interpreted as a violation of the Interstate Commerce act; but the car companies, that make the rates for the private shippers, claim that they are not common carriers and are therefore not amenable to that act. The commission, it is said, would abolish the private car altogether, and compel the railroad companies to own all the cars, holding them open to all shippers alike at uniform prices. Under the present scheme, according to the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "a packing company or a fruit company having the advantage of ownership in the cars can get its transportation done at so much less cost than others that the latter have no chance in competition with them."

"One thing this investigation has done, if nothing else," says *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), "It has brought to public knowledge the existence of grave abuses, and has forcibly called attention to the necessity of their remedy. It is to be hoped, and it is altogether probable, that the force of aroused public opinion may accomplish the reform of the private car evil, a result which neither the law nor the railroads are apparently able to bring about." The Chicago *Post* thinks that the inadequate freight facilities of the railroads are responsible for the private car evil. That paper remarks:

"The private car industry is the outcome of a condition which was general a few years ago among the railways of the United States, and which still exists on several lines. The railways could

WHICH IS MORE IN NEED OF FREEDOM?
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

not furnish cars enough to meet the demands of shippers. Certain shipping interests—in self-defense—came to the rescue by having cars built for the handling of their own products. These cars soon represented the investment of a large amount of money, and the owners naturally sought opportunities to make their earnings reasonably steady and uniform—just as investors do in any line of business.

"Thus the private car—supplementing the inadequate equipment of the railroads—came to be a carrier of products other than those for which it was built originally. For example: The Armour, or Swift, or Street's cars are not now limited to the transportation of live stock and packing-house products. The private car industry became a part of the country's freight-carrying system, and if this eventually proved detrimental to the railways—particularly to lines whose equipment has been increased to a point where they can handle in their own cars all the freight offered—are the private car companies to bear all the censure if their enterprise has allowed them to secure what amounts to a practical control of the transportation of certain products?

"As long as the railroads lag behind the freight traffic demands of the country, there will be a tendency among large shippers to furnish their own cars and to make the railroads and smaller shippers pay the dividends on the investment. There may be evils and abuses connected with such an arrangement; but it would seem to the ordinary observer that the remedy lies almost wholly in the hands of the railroads.

"Let these transportation companies equip their lines with cars sufficient in number and of a character properly to handle the varied

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products which make up the country's freight; let them be prepared to carry expeditiously at reasonable rates, and without unfair discrimination, the country's vast commerce, and there will be a natural end of whatever monopoly the private car companies may enjoy, of whatever abuses such a monopoly may invite."

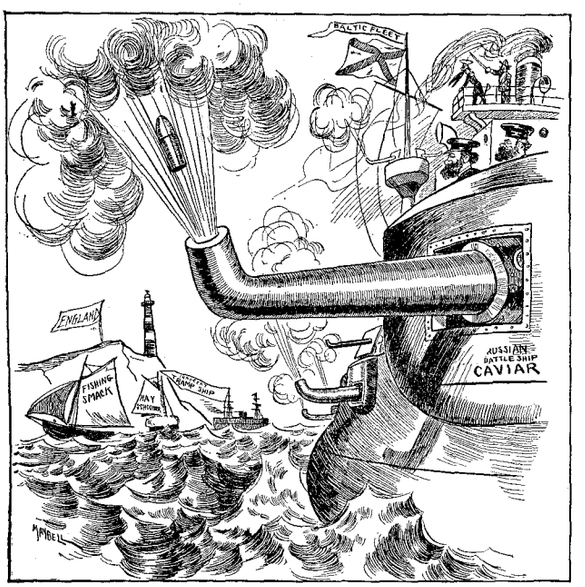
ANGLO-RUSSIAN WAR AVERTED BY ARBITRATION.

THERE is a "peculiar appropriateness," remarks the London correspondent of the New York *Sun*, in the fact that the first important use of the Hague court, which the Czar created, "is to save his empire from the swift ruin which the folly of his government was inviting." It is currently reported that France was influential in suggesting this disposal of the difference that was hurrying Russia and Great Britain to the brink of war. The dispute is a question of veracity between Admiral Rozhdestvensky and the British trawlers, and their two stories will be examined by an international commission, as provided for by Article IX. of the Hague Convention, which recommends commissions "to facilitate a solution of the differences by elucidating the facts by means of an impartial and conscientious investigation." The trawlers aver that the Baltic fleet bombarded them for nearly half an hour at midnight of October 21, killing several fishermen and riddling their boats, and then steamed away, leaving one war-vessel that waited till dawn without offering any help, and then departed. Rozhdestvensky replies that he was attacked by two torpedo-boats that were skulking among the fishing-fleet, and says that he sank one and drove off the other. If any of the fishing-vessels were hit, he adds, he is sorry. To quote from his report to the Russian general staff:

"The North Sea incident was caused by two torpedo-boats advancing to attack without lights under cover of darkness against the vessel leading the detachment.

"When the detachment turned on its searchlights and opened fire the presence of several small steamboats resembling steam fishing-boats was discovered. The detachment endeavored to spare these, and ceased firing as soon as the torpedo-boats were out of sight.

"The English press is indignant because a torpedo-boat left by the detachment on the spot until morning did not aid the victims. Now, there was not a single torpedo-boat near the detachment and none was left behind; consequently the vessel remaining near the small steamboats was that torpedo-boat which was not sunk, but only damaged. The detachment did not aid the little steamboats because we suspected them of complicity on account of their obstinately cutting into the order of the positions of our vessels. Several of them showed no lights, and others only very late."



PROPOSED NEW TYPE OF GUN FOR RUSSIAN NAVY.
For the safety of themselves and friendly craft in neutral waters.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

The British think that the Russian admiral's story is a clever fabrication, based on the following paragraphs in the first story of the affair, sent by the London *Times's* Hull correspondent:

"While the men of the fishing-fleet were looking at the passing war-ships searchlights were flashed upon them. By the aid of the lights those on board the *Moulmein* noticed what they took to be torpedo-boats approaching them. At one time it seemed likely that they would board the *Moulmein*, but they did not do so, and steamed away.

"Soon the crews of the fishing-fleet were horrified to find that they were being made targets of by the Russian vessels, and the effects of the bombardment were speedily visible," etc.

NERVOUS? WELL, SAY!
—Warren in the Boston *Herald*.

None of the later accounts from Hull has said anything about these torpedo-boats.

Premier Balfour, speaking in Southampton on Friday evening of last week, said of the conflicting stories and of the Baltic fleet:

"In the story of our fishermen there was much tragedy, but no romance; in the story of the Russian admiral there is no tragedy, but I am driven to the belief that there is much romance. It is impossible to doubt which is the correct story.

"I should not have approached it but for the fact that the admiral's story is really an attack upon our national honor and implies that we are not doing our duty as neutrals. In an island kingdom like Great Britain the nationality of every craft is known. It is inconceivable that we could be harboring Japanese sailors and war-ships without Russia, and, indeed, the whole civilized world, knowing it. I enter a most emphatic protest against such an allegation.

"The truth will be made manifest and clear as noonday when the inquiry is held, which in most statesmanlike manner has been welcomed by the Czar. But in bare justice to the Czar and the Russian Government I will say they never at any time underestimated the gravity of the crisis or failed to do what they could to diminish it.

"Remember the wheels of diplomacy move slowly, and perhaps the wheels of Russian diplomacy especially slowly; but it should be borne in mind that the tragedy was not known until Monday, and the Government at once expressed its sorrow and promised reparation, and at the very beginning intimated that any wrongdoer ought to receive punishment.

"One difficulty was that the fleet which committed the outrage was on its way to the illimitable East. That difficulty has been gotten over, but there is another difficulty—namely, that the Rus-

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sian admiral has a theory of the rights and duties of a belligerent fleet as against neutrals which would really make the high seas a place of public danger.

"Suppose some dark night a liner or transport fell in with the Baltic fleet at Gibraltar, where they had intended to divide, and approached within the magic distance—according to the admiral's theory, he would be justified in sinking it.

"The position is one impossible for neutrals to tolerate. A fleet animated by that policy would be a fleet which would have to be eliminated out of existence if civilized commerce was to pursue its way unimpeded.

"I am glad to think that in this view the Russian Government agrees, and has given orders which will prevent a recurrence of the tragedy that has filled our hearts with sorrow and the hearts of all those who have heard of it abroad with something approaching indignation."

The decision to refer this dispute to a commission "speaks much for the frame of mind in which the nations now are, and is a fine measure of the progress which has been made toward a reign of reason and justice, if not always of universal peace," remarks the New York *Tribune;* and the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"This is by far the most important case that has yet been referred to the Hague tribunal. The reference itself is an assurance of peace, since the danger of war came rather from national excitement than from deliberate determination, and this appeal to reason allows time for cooler counsels. Such action is infinitely more honorable to England than could have been the angry appeal to arms that appeared so threatening; and nowhere will it be more earnestly applauded, as worthy of a great and strong nation, than among Americans, whose concern is only for the peace of the world and the advancement of good-will and fair dealing among nations."

The Philadelphia *Press* says of Rozhdestvensky's story:

"The explanation of the Russian admiral may seem imaginative and fantastic, but it is not to be dismissed without examination. Unless that officer is to be charged with wilful fabrication, unless he is to be held as absolutely destitute of truthfulness and of good faith, his statement could not be discarded without investigation as entitled to no consideration. His own Government at least could not discredit him without evidence. He may have been entirely mistaken, but in order to be wholly disregarded and abandoned he must be treated not only as mistaken but as deliberately false.

"Of course, this was out of the question and when his report was made it compelled an inquiry. The issue is, first, one of fact, and then of reasonable justification, and it is properly a matter for arbitration by disinterested authorities. The proposal came from England and Russia promptly accepted it. The solution is not only fortunate in itself, but it will serve to promote the cause of arbitration."

WHAT THE SOUTHERN COTTON-MILLS ARE DOING FOR THEIR EMPLOYEES.

SCHOOLS, churches, libraries, gymnasiums, baseball teams, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations, and clubs, we are told, dot the South in the neighborhood of its cotton-mills, provided and sustained by the mill-owners for the welfare of their employees. The campaign against the Southern mill-men as exploiters of child-labor, and the Ogden missionary movement to build schools in the South, partly with Northern money, have prompted *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore) to ask the mill-men what they are doing for their communities; and the fifty replies which *The Record* publishes reveal a vast amount of effort for social betterment. A South Carolina manufacturer writes that he does "not know of a single mill, large or small, in this section of the State that is not contributing to the maintenance of schools from its private funds." And a Georgia mill-man says: "From personal observation I think you will find that nine mills out of ten in the Southern States maintain schools for the benefit of the children of their operatives." One mill in South Carolina that has been in process of construction for a year and a half, and has not yet begun running, erected a schoolhouse at the start, and, it is reported, "the school was well attended last year, and is now in a flourishing condition." "Money spent in channels of this kind is repaid fourfold," thinks a manufacturer in Batesburg, S.C.; while another, in Greenville, S. C., observes that "apart from higher considerations, business foresightedness causes mill-men to entrench themselves in their present position by forestalling with progressive and aggressive measures the discord-sowing attacks of the labor agitator." The chief obstacles are "worthless, vampire fathers," and parents who argue "that they have no education themselves and it is not necessary for their children to have any."

An idea of the amount spent for these purposes may be had from the following table, based upon returns from 65 out of 117 mills in South Carolina two years ago. The statement was placed before the legislature, and appeared in the Charleston *News and Courier:*

The mills are paying under the three-mill tax for education	$44,802.16
The mills are paying, in addition to this, per annum for schools, including salaries, fuel, school expenses	$27,512.54
The amount paid for poll-tax by those connected with mills	$7,994.00
The value of school buildings furnished by companies	$74,975.00
Value of school equipment	$11,189.00
Average months school run per annum	8.86
Total enrollment per annum	7,433
The average attendance of the schools	4,731
Is tuition free?	All free
Churches in villages of mills	93
Value of same	$159,500.00
The companies have contributed toward erection	$90,595.00
Companies pay per annum in assisting churches and Sunday-schools	$5,208.00

The Southern mill situation is peculiar in the fact that the "help" are usually natives, people born and brought up in the neighborhood. A manufacturer in Gastonia, N. C., says on this point:

"Do you know that the mill people of the South are better cared for than the same class of people in any other part of the world? You will find, by investigating the subject, that this is true. The reason for it is that very often the mill-owners, bosses, and operatives are all closely related. To illustrate: I am part owner and manager of six mills in which work men and women who are sons, brothers-in-law, cousins, etc., of mine, and many of them are related to prominent families of our State, but on account of financial reverses had to enter the mill. No such conditions exist anywhere else in the world, to our knowledge. I am working a family whose mother is a niece of a former treasurer of this State; also some who are related to a Senator of the United States and of a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. I mention these facts merely to show you the kind of material we have among the operatives of our Southern mills. We love our people, and they, in turn, are loyal and true to us."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

AT any rate we should prefer to see Senator Fairbanks Vice-President than head of the weather department.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

THE Baltic fleet is to divide and go to the Far East by separate routes. It may last longer that way.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

PERHAPS the Russian navigators counted in all the time they have been getting started, and thought they had got to Port Arthur.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE Panama regular army, who is a little cuss, weighing about 110 pounds, will probably capitulate when he gets a look at Secretary Taft.—*The Washington Post.*

IT is reported that Kuropatkin's charger deserted to the Japanese in last Thursday's battle. There's horse sense for you.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MR. CARNEGIE wants the line between Canada and the United States obliterated. It will take a lot of draining to obliterate part of it.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IF it is within the bonds of propriety may we suggest that Secretary Taft also step softly when he carries the big stick to Panama? The isthmus is so thin.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MAYBE it was the Russian Government, not the Japanese, that wanted Marshal Oyama recalled. Kuropatkin will probably recall him—in after-years.—*The New York Evening Mail.*

THE crowds at a Republican mass-meeting in New York kept up a cheering that made it almost impossible for the spellbinders to be heard. Possibly that was the purpose.—*The Washington Post.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE IN THE NEW CENTURY.

WRITING in *The North American Review* (October) in the spirit of one who would forecast the literature of the coming era by estimating the heritage of a past epoch, Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, defines the salient characteristics of the nineteenth century as follows: "First, the scientific spirit; second, the spread of democracy; third, the assertion of nationality; and, fourth, that stepping across the confines of language and race for which we have no more accurate name than 'cosmopolitanism.'"

Under the headings indicated, we are led to consider, first of all, the influence of the scientific spirit upon literature:

"The 'use of the scientific method' is not equivalent to the application in the arts of scientific theories, altho the man of letters is free to take these for his own and to bend them to his purpose. Ibsen has found in the doctrine of heredity a modern analogue of the ancient Greek idea of fate; and altho he may not 'see life steadily and see it whole,' he has been enabled to invest his somber 'ghosts' with not a little of the inexorable inevitability which we feel to be so appalling in the master work of Sophocles. Criticism, no less than creation, has been stimulated by scientific hypothesis; and for one thing, the conception of literary history has been wholly transformed since the theory of evolution was declared. To M. Brunetière we owe the application of this doctrine to the development of the drama in his own language. He has shown us most convincingly how the several literary forms—the lyric, the oration, the epic, with its illegitimate descendant, the modern novel in prose—may cross-fertilize each other from time to time, and also how the casual hybrids that result are ever struggling to revert each to its own species.

"Science is thus seen to be stimulating to art; but the 'use of the scientific method' would seem to be more than stimulation only. It leads the practitioners of the several arts to set up an ideal of disinterestedness, inspired by a lofty curiosity, which shall scorn nothing as insignificant, and which is ever eager after knowledge ascertained for its own sake. As it abhors the abnormal and the freakish, the superficial and the extravagant, it helps the creative artist to strive for a more classic directness and simplicity; and it guides the critic toward passionless proportion and moderation. Altho it tends toward intellectual freedom, it forces us always to recognize the reign of law. It establishes the strength of the social bond, and thereby, for example, it aids us to see that, altho romance is ever young and ever true, what is known as 'neo-romanticism,' with its reckless assertion of individual whim, is anti-social, and therefore probably immoral."

No less distinctive of our age than the growth of scientific methods is the spread of the democratic movement. The feeling is often expressed that democracy is hostile to genius, or slow to recognize it, but "here in America," as Professor Matthews points out, "we have discovered by more than a century of experience that democracy levels up and not down, and that it is not jealous of a commanding personality." On this point we read further:

"The people as a whole may throw careless and liberal rewards to the jesters and to the sycophants who are seeking its favor, as their forerunners sought to gain the ear of the monarchs of old, but the authors of substantial popularity are never those who abase themselves or who scheme to cajole. At the beginning of the twentieth century there were only two writers whose new books appeared simultaneously in half a dozen different tongues; and what man has ever been so foolish as to call Ibsen and Tolstoy flatterers of humanity? The sturdy independence of these masters, their sincerity, their obstinate reiteration each of his own message—these are main reasons for the esteem in which they are held. And in our own language, the two writers of widest renown are Mark Twain and Rudyard Kipling, known wherever English is spoken, in every remote corner of the seven seas, one an American of the Americans and the other the spokesman of the British Empire. They are not only conscientious craftsmen, each in his own way, but moralists also and even preachers; and they go forward in the path they have marked out, each for himself, with no swervings aside to curry favor or to avoid unpopularity."

Professor Matthews proceeds to emphasize "the success with which the abstract idea of nationality has expressed itself in concrete form" during the nineteenth century. Within less than forty years, "Italy has ceased to be only a geographical expression, and Germany has given itself boundaries more sharply defined than those claimed for the fatherland by the martial lyric of a century ago." Hungary has asserted itself against the Austrians, and Norway against the Swedes; and each has insisted on the recognition of its national integrity. All this is "but the accomplishment of an ideal toward which the western world has been tending since it emerged from the Dark Ages into the Renascence." Moreover:

"The segregation of nationality has been accompanied by an increasing interest in the several states out of which the nation has made itself, and sometimes even by an effort to raise the dialects of these provinces up to the literary standard of the national language. In this there is no disloyalty to the national ideal—rather is it to be taken as a tribute to the nation, since it seeks to call attention again to the several strands twined in the single bond. In literature this tendency is reflected in a wider liking for local color and in an intense relish for the flavor of the soil. We find Verga painting the violent passions of the Sicilians, and Reuter depicting the calmer joys of the Platt-Deutsch. We see Maupassant etching the canny and cautious Normans, while Daudet brushed in broadly the expansive exuberance of the Provençals. We delight alike in the Wessex-folk of Mr. Hardy and in the humorous Scots of Mr. Barrie. We extend an equal welcome to the patient figures of New England spinsterhood as drawn by Miss Jewett and Miss Wilkins, and to the virile Westerners set boldly on their feet by Mr. Wister and Mr. Garland.

"What we wish to have explored for us are not only the nooks and corners of our own nation; those of other races appeal also to our sympathetic curiosity. These inquiries help us to understand the larger peoples, of whom the smaller communities are constituent elements. They serve to sharpen our insight into the differences which divide one race from another; and the contrast of Daudet and Maupassant on the one hand with Mark Twain and Kipling on the other brings out the width of the gap that yawns between the Latins (with their solidarity of the family and with their reliance on the social instinct) and the Teutons (with their energetic independence and their aggressive individuality). With increase of knowledge there is less likelihood of mutual misunderstandings; and here literature performs a most useful service to the cause of civilization. As Tennyson once said, 'It is the authors, more than the diplomats, who make nations love one another.' Fortunately, no high tariff can keep out the masterpieces of foreign literature which freely cross the frontier, bearing messages of good-will and broadening our knowledge of our fellowmen."

An Italian Tribute to Watts.—In a recent review of the English art of the nineteenth century, Diego Angeli, an Italian writer, speaks of George Frederic Watts as a painter who comprised in his work "the fiery and vehement ardor of Titian, the dramatic impetuosity of Tintoretto, and the indefinable grace of all their contemporaries." According to this critic, Watts was the only member of the Preraphaelite brotherhood who embodied at once the methods of the English national school and the Italian spirit of Rossetti. In contradistinction to followers of Rossetti who "turned their attention to the primitives of Tuscany and Umbria, and regarded as degenerate every artistic production dating from a period later than that of Botticelli," Watts derived most of his inspiration from two sixteenth-century artists. His "magnificence and grandeur of design" he took from Michelangelo; his "marvelous coloring and forceful technique" he owed to Titian.

The same writer concedes Watts's talent as "a painter of ideas," but goes on to say (in *L'Italia Moderna*, Rome):

"Watts is, above all, not a moralist, but a painter—one of the greatest and most powerful masters of color and line. He

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surpassed all his contemporaries in the power of pictorial harmony, and since he united in his clear and sincere soul that spiritual tendency which is characteristic of English painters with a skilful technique which recalled the best traditions and glories of the national school, he is to be considered as the single representative painter of the nineteenth century in England, the century in which that country reached its climax of preeminence in art, science, and temporal dominion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICAN BOOKS IN ENGLAND.

MR. CHALMERS ROBERTS, an American literary agent who for four years has been engaged in introducing American books to English readers, is authority for the statement that "ten American books are published in England to-day where one was published twenty years ago." These books, he says, are "winning an army of readers, who had, in the main, to be aroused from intense indifference to the details of American life." The same writer continues (in *The World's Work*, October):

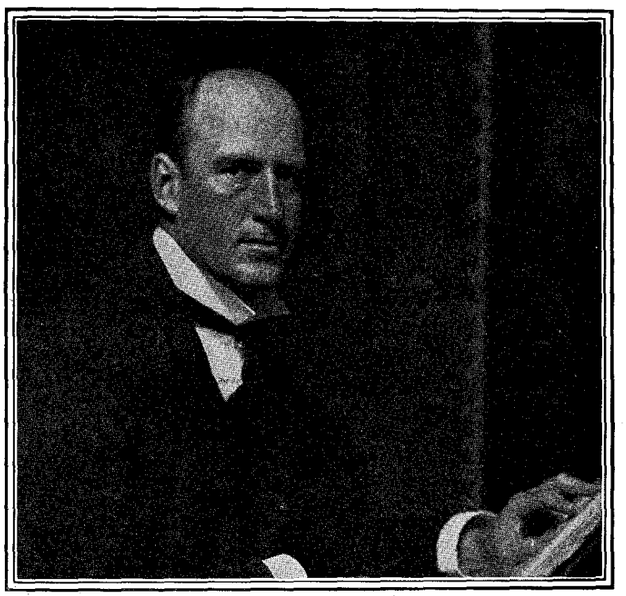
"No one aware of the general tone of successful English novels could have predicted the large sales secured in Great Britain for 'David Harum,' 'Eben Holden,' 'Old Gorgon Graham,' and 'Mrs. Wiggs.' Human nature is the same everywhere, and these books are intensely human; yet they are also intensely foreign and full of detail quite unintelligible to the average Briton. Certain writers, like James Lane Allen, win a large audience because of their adherence to the traditions of art. Others are purely the favorites of fortune, like Winston Churchill, whose similarity of name with a popular and pushing young Englishman has undoubtedly helped the sale of his novels. Of people whose books sell well on their merits, there are two or three schools—Mary Wilkins, for instance, represents one, Ellen Glasgow another, Jack London, and the late Frank Norris a third. Their books are all such books as the English reader expects from America, and most easily understands when he gets them. Aside from fiction, books like Andrew Carnegie's 'Empire of Business' sell permanently because the author is as well known in Great Britain as in America; like Booker T. Washington's, in that the humanitarian and sociological public is perhaps the widest in the world; like Helen Keller's autobiography, for the same reason, with the romantic attraction of the author's personality added.

"In my immediate experience, the books of Miss Wilkins, of Miss Glasgow, and of Mr. Norris have had the best receptions, both from critics and buyers. Had he lived, Mr. Norris would soon have had in England a following as large in proportion as in his own country. The old story, that certain American writers sell better in England than at home, is to a great extent untrue. Furthermore, one could name many of the best writers of American fiction who have never found their British audience. I could astonish American readers with a list of names unappreciated in England. Their publishers have exhausted all the mild means available to the English publisher; several of them have, in fact, passed from one house to another, in the hope of finding a proper hearing, but for the most part in vain. Perhaps they are too much of the old school, and are classed with forgotten Trollope and Wilkie Collins in England. There are fashions in fiction as elsewhere, and spent New England or the red-blooded West are the places now most favored by English readers of American fiction. They have their own tales of mere men and women, of a better quality, they believe, than the American stories.

"The reading public in England, however, is very limited—by no means so great a percentage of the population as with us. Few of the millions taught to read by free schools have reached the point where they can appreciate fairly good novels. The cheap weeklies and monthlies are the most popular forms of literature. But the weeklies and the monthlies, which go to millions of American homes, are immeasurably better than the same class of publications in England. This is but another evidence of that keenness of mind and that ambition of intellect which are the strength of the American people at home and the pride of their countrymen abroad."

THE ART OF CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

WHEN Charles Dana Gibson came into prominence some fifteen years ago as a portrayer of beautiful women, he was probably quite unaware of the fact that he was creating a national symbol. The "Gibson Girl" seems destined to become historic, and is already recognized throughout the world as the expression of a well-defined type of American womanhood. "We have become so accustomed to her," says Mr. Robert Bridges (in *Collier's Weekly*, October 15), "that it is difficult to realize what a tremendous impression has been made by a series of black-and-white drawings. We find the girl burnt on leather, printed on plates, stenciled on hardwood easels, woven in silk handkerchiefs, exploited in the cast of vaudeville shows, and giving her name to a variety of shirtwaist, a pompadour, and a riding stock." Mr. Bridges continues:



Photographed for "Collier's Weekly."

CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

He is "the Thackeray of black-and-white drawing," says Mr. Robert Bridges, and has worked in "that field of social satire and philosophical observation where the great artists in black and white, from Hogarth to the present, have always exhibited their genius."

"The result of all this has been that the men and women he depicts, who are for the most part young, impressionable, and more or less thoughtless, are accustomed to say, in the frivolity of their conversation—if they ever do converse—that Mr. Gibson draws one girl and one man, and shuffles them around in divers positions. This is mere talk, but it is another indication of the way in which a very big fame sometimes dwarfs the finest achievement. Now, as a matter of fact, the people who follow art, and whose opinions are worth something, know that Mr. Gibson's achievement has far outrun his early fame. The nine volumes in which he has collected his drawings show a wonderful progress, not only in his craftsmanship as an artist, but in his grasp of the important things in the life of this country.

"Mr. Gibson has drawn not a few types, but a great many individuals; not the social butterflies alone, but the significant people in all grades of life; not only beautiful women in gorgeous raiment, but all types of women in all classes."

Mr. Bridges hazards the prophecy that a hundred years from now the industrious student of antiquities, looking at Gibson's drawings, will be able to say: "Here, at least, are men and women of every class as they actually lived in America at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century." He proceeds:

"If one may venture on that dangerous thing, a literary analogy, it would be that Gibson is the Thackeray of black-and-white drawing and Phil May is the Dickens. This means, of course, that Mr. Gibson is more of a satirist than a humorist. While he draws real

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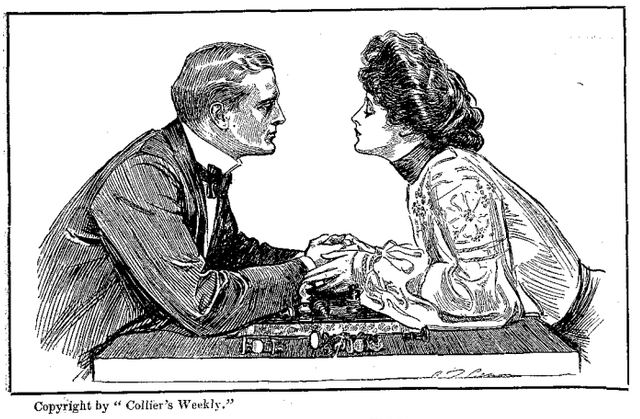

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THE GREATEST GAME IN THE WORLD—HIS MOVE.

Drawn by Charles Dana Gibson.

faces of real people, he puts them in positions which suggest the contrasts and ironies of life. This removes him from the category of merely clever draughtsmen into that field of social satire and philosophical observation where the great artists in black and white, from Hogarth to the present, have always exhibited their genius; and it should be said emphatically that Mr. Gibson has never used his satire to make fun of what is worthy and ideal, but that it has been directed against sham, hypocrisy, and self-deceit. If he has, to an appreciable extent, formed the taste of young men and young women in dress, he has also cast his weight in favor of what is straight, honorable, genuine, and gentle in conduct."

In concluding, Mr. Bridges calls attention to the fact that "there is no more exacting medium of expression than pure line." It is impossible to "read any ulterior purpose into these veracious drawings." Furthermore:

"This marvelous skill and simplicity in the use of line is shown to its best advantage in the faces which Gibson draws. The way in which he expresses emotion and varied feelings, some of them the most fleeting, by a few simple strokes of the pen, is the admiration of all good craftsmen. Whether it is a gleam of humor, a touch of despair, a bit of coquetry, or the direst tragedy—a few firm lines tell the whole story, and tell it subtly, but unmistakably. No artist can express the varied emotions and the depth of emotion which Gibson depicts without himself being a man with a grasp of human nature. It is therefore entirely natural and logical that another side of Mr. Gibson is distinctly literary. He has given literary reality to 'Mr. Pipp,' 'The Widow and Her Friends,' and 'Mr. Tagg.' These characters, with their circles of friends, have reached the same sort of currency in the imagination as the characters created by a novelist; in fact, it has been seriously proposed to dramatize Mr. Pipp, as tho he were the latest creation of a popular romancer. That is the kind of thing that very few artists have accomplished. Hogarth did it, and so did Du Maurier and Charles Keene. He is in these things, as has been said, the same sort of a satirist as Thackeray; and while satire is his prevailing weapon in a literary way, there are frequent touches of the best kind of sentiment, which never degenerates into sentimentality. The drawing which is reproduced on this number of a very old man whose grandson is telling his fortune, and announces, 'You are going on a long journey,' is a bit of the inevitable pathos of youth and old age. These are the qualities that give Mr. Gibson the widest appreciation among those who understand what is best in literature and art."

The issue of *Collier's Weekly* in which Mr. Bridges's "appreciation" appears, contains a letter written by Charles Dana Gibson in reply to a request for a brief article explaining his reasons for preferring pen and ink to all other mediums and answering some of the many questions frequently asked by young artists. Mr. Gibson says, in part:

"I recommend pen and ink for beginners, for by using line their shortcomings are easily seen and located. In other mediums a beginner is apt to be non-committal and deal in broad pale smudges, somewhere inside of which he hopes the right drawing may be. It is far better for him to do his drawing in a definite way, for the louder it calls out for correction the better off he is. . . . To draw correctly should be a beginner's first concern. Time is needed, and if none of it is wasted style will be acquired quite unconsciously.

"Beginners are worried needlessly over the quality of paper and ink to be used. It is only necessary that one should be white and the other black."

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"DANGEROUS!"

Drawn by Charles Dana Gibson.

AUBREY DE VERE: HIS PERSONALITY AND FRIENDSHIPS.

THE authoritative biography of Aubrey de Vere, by his friend and executor Wilfrid Ward, reveals a charming personality valued by many of the choicest minds of Great Britain for the greater part of a century. Aubrey de Vere was born in Ireland in 1814 and died at the family seat of Curragh Chase in 1902. Early in life he became an enthusiastic student of English poetry. His poetic feeling developed more as a matter of life, perhaps, than of expression, tho, in the opinion of a critic writing in the London *Times*, he was "essentially a poet of a high order." Says the same writer: "He was not a Wordsworth, and not a Coleridge, but if some one would make a careful anthology of his sonnets, his lyrics, and his legendary poems, it would be found worthy to rank at least with 'The Christian Year.'"

His nature was predominantly religious, and his later verse—the verse, especially, produced after his conversion to Roman Catholicism at the age of thirty-eight—was religious in character. According to another writer in the London *Times*: "He entirely subordinated poetry, the natural passion of his mind, to his beliefs, in obedience to an injunction laid upon him by Pius IX. Whether this be matter for regret or not, it must be conceded that in removing the flight of his genius so far from earth its popularity must necessarily be impaired." That this lack of popularity occasioned him some bitterness is evinced by a

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HIS FORTUNE—"You are going on a long journey!"

Drawn by Charles Dana Gibson.

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passage in a letter to Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, from which we quote:

"Literary labor with the hope of a result must be a very animating thing! For a great many years I have never written anything in prose or verse without the knowledge that, on account of jealousies or animosities, either political or polemical, what I wrote was in fact but a letter to some few friends, known and unknown, to be illustrated by a good deal of abuse, and recalled to my recollection by the printer's bill. I am of the unpopular side, you know, in England because I am a Catholic, and in Ireland because I am opposed to revolutionary schemes."

Whatever homage was denied his poetry, however, was given in abundant measure to his personality. The late Richard Holt Hutton, for many years editor of *The Spectator*, once said, after De Vere had left a company: "What a wonderful man that is; what simplicity and purity of character! I wish I were more like him." His literary friendships were wide and included Wordsworth, Sara Coleridge, Carlyle, Tennyson, and Newman, besides many others. The citations from his letters and diaries contained in the present volume show him to have been a keen observer of men. His estimate of Carlyle, for instance, is sound criticism unembarrassed by his deep friendly feeling for the Scotsman. To quote from a letter written in 1881, soon after Carlyle's death:

"Carlyle's immense success will never be understood, I think, till he is criticized simply as a prose-poet of the 'philosophic school of poetry,' just as Scott, in his novels, was a great prose-poet of the narrative school. Great as was Scott's success, it would have been twice as great only that he had never formed, what is indispensable for poetry, whether metrical or in prose—viz., a powerful style. I doubt whether Scott had enough of passion about him to have succeeded in such an attempt. Carlyle had there the advantage over him. Like Burns, he had the *perfervidum Scotorum ingenium*, and the educated and uneducated peasant broke his way alike, and early, into a style full of power and free from the conventional. The other merits of style he knew and cared little about; and he had demerits without number, borrowed from his German reading, I suppose, which, however, only added pungency to his peculiar form of prose poetry, giving an apparent depth (which was quite illusory) to his writings, flattering young readers with the notions that they understood what was too hard for their elders, and imparting to what he wrote a something characteristic, physiognomic, and grimly exciting, like that which was imparted to his discourse by the flashing eye, the reddening cheek, and the vigorous and musical Scotch brogue. When Scott (in most respects so unlike him) was gone, prose poetry was a field in which he walked without a compeer—for 'poetical prose' is another thing altogether. Had he been capable of writing poetry in meter, he would have been distanced by rivals greater than himself."

AUBREY DE VERE AS A YOUNG MAN.

"He was not a Wordsworth, and not a Coleridge," says a writer in the London *Times*, but "a careful anthology of his sonnets, his lyrics, and his legendary poems would be found worthy to rank at least with 'The Christian Year.'"

With Tennyson he was on terms of great intimacy, and certain passages of the present volume give an interesting insight into the early life of the Laureate. One especially, written in 1845, describes the brother poet, "weary of his uncertain prospects and of his long and, as it seemed, hopeless engagement." Writes De Vere:

"July 16.—Paid a visit to Tennyson, who seemed much out of spirits, and said that he could no longer bear to be knocked about the world, and that he must marry and find love and peace or die. He was very angry about a very favorable review of him. Said that he could not stand the chattering and conceit of clever men, or the worry of society, or the meanness of tuft-hunters, or the trouble of poverty, or the labor of a place, or the preying of the heart on itself. . . . He complained much about growing old, and said he cared nothing for fame, and that his life was all thrown away for want of a competence and retirement. Said that no one had been so much harassed by anxiety and trouble as himself. I told him he wanted occupation, a wife, and orthodox principles, which he took well."

He was born too late to know Shelley, but his judgment of that poet's personality furnishes a specimen of his critical insight. To quote again:

"I can never make out whether Shelley was a fallen angel still fierce with the pride that caused that fall, or an angel in duress struggling with sad limitations. Something angelic there certainly was about him, something that I recognized from the first day that I read his poetry and of which I never see the slightest trace in his imitators, and never saw a trace of in Byron during my boyhood's day of Byronic delusion, tho I fancied there was a good deal of the Titan about him. This angelic quality, limited and deflected as it is in Shelley, manifests itself to me, not only in the emotional parts of his poetry, but in its intellectual processes. There is a marvelous intuitive power about its intelligence, a most subtle and wholly consistent discernment and following up of principles, which many readers have missed, because they took it for granted that errors such as his were incompatible with such gifts—which is to forget that in the region of things spiritual, and, to a large degree, of things moral, all errors are compatible with all degrees of intelligence, if you presuppose the absence of humility and of the veneration which generates humility. His intelligence had also a keen logic about it: this gift of logic has been denied to him by some critics because his conclusions are often so wild and injudicious. But the logical faculty, far from being one with judgment, seldom, when largely developed, coexists with judgment, whose processes are of a practical, not syllogistic, order; and when a man's premises are wild, he will reach wild conclusions with a speed (like a race horse's) proportioned to his strength and breed."

NOTES.

PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Toronto, visited Cornell University a few days ago and laid the cornerstone of a "Hall of Humanities," which bears his name, and is being constructed at a cost of $250,000.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO is engaged in writing a new tragedy, "The Ship," of which the scene is laid in the lagoons and islands of Venice prior to the foundation of that city. A musical commentary is being composed by Baron Franchetti. There are only four characters in the play, and the principal part will be taken by Eleanora Duse.

"THE matrimonial combination of artist and writer, of which J. Pennell and his wife, Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, were the prototype, is much in vogue just now," says a writer in *Town Topics* (New York); "The Peixottos, Ernest and Mary H., are constantly in evidence in the magazines with their charming sketches of strange lands, and among the publishers' fall announcements I notice several books of travel of like origin. In 'Holland' Beatrix Jungman describes the quaint scenes of their native Netherlands, which her artist-husband, Nico Jungman, has painted, and in 'Naples' the colored plates by Augustine Fitzgerald are furnished with text by his wife Sibyl. In 'Venice' it is the daughter of Mortimer Menpes who has written the accompanying letterpress, but the formula still holds good—it is the man who paints and the woman who writes, suggesting that while the man is busy with his brush and colors the woman, being forbidden to talk, perforce amuses herself making pot-hooks and hangers."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

COLOSSAL NATURAL BRIDGES A NEW DISCOVERY.

THAT we have in our Southwestern country great natural bridges of rock, surpassing in size and interest the famous one in Virginia, has been known for some time in a general way; but public attention has recently been called to them by accounts of explorations and discoveries at the head of White Cañon, in San Juan County, Utah. These are described in *The Century Magazine* (August), by W. W. Dyar, of whose article an abstract with comments is given in *The National Geographical Magazine*, in part as follows:

"The bridges are many miles from the railway, and, it is said, can be reached only during the spring of the year, as lack of water makes the region inaccessible except during the early months. In March, 1903, Mr. Horace J. Long, a mining engineer, conducted by a cattleman named Scorup, who had caught a distant glimpse of the bridges in 1895 and had desired to examine them ever since, entered White Cañon at a point two days' march from Dandy Crossing, on the Colorado River. They ascended the cañon for several miles, passing numerous ancient cliff dwellings, until they had their first sight of the first of the great bridges.

"'The travelers had with them no scientific instruments for making accurate measurements, but by a series of rough triangulations Long obtained results which are doubtless correct within narrow limits. The first bridge, which they named the Caroline (in honor of Mr. Scorup's wife), measures two hundred and eight feet and six inches from buttress to buttress across the bottom of the cañon. From the surface of the water to the center of the arch above is a sheer height of one hundred and ninety-seven feet, and over the arch at its highest point the solid mass of sandstone rises one hundred and twenty-five feet farther to the level floor of the bridge. A traveler crossing the cañon by this titanic masonry would thus pass three hundred and twenty-two feet above the bed of the stream. The floor of the bridge is one hundred and twenty-seven feet wide, so that an army could march over it in columns of companies, and still leave room at the side for a continuous stream of artillery and baggage wagons.'

"The second bridge is about 3½ miles farther up the cañon. Its height is more than twice and its span more than three times as great as those of the famous Natural Bridge of Virginia. Its buttresses are 118 feet farther apart than those of the celebrated masonry arch in Maryland, known as Cabin John Bridge, a few miles from Washington city, which has the greatest span of any masonry bridge on this continent. This bridge would overspan the Capitol at Washington, and clear the top of the dome by 51 feet; and if the loftiest tree in the Calaveras grove of giant sequoia in California stood in the bottom of the cañon, its topmost bough would lack 32 feet of reaching the under side of the arch.

"'Emulating the example of Mr. Scorup, Long named this bridge the "Augusta," in honor of his wife, and it is fortunate that the lady was so appropriately christened.

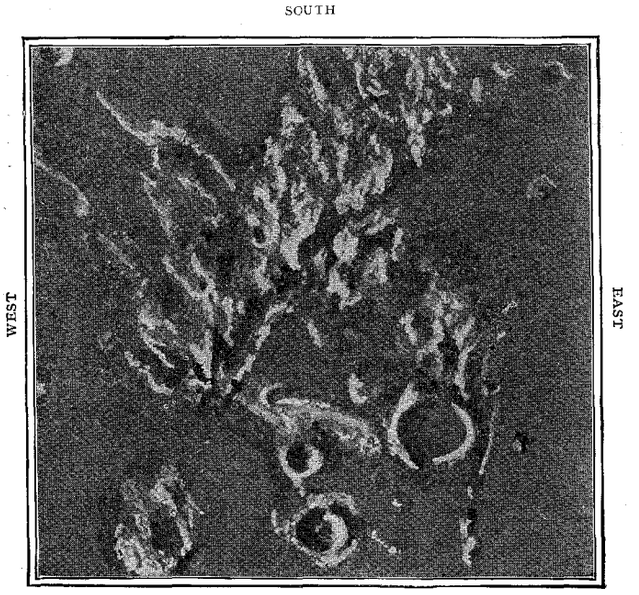
"'This bridge is of white or very light sandstone, and, as in the case of the Caroline, filaments of green and orange-tinted lichens run here and there over the mighty buttresses and along the sheltered crevices under the lofty cornice, giving warmth and color to the wonderful picture.

"'Our explorers were unable to scale the walls of the cañon in the immediate neighborhood of either of these two bridges, and their time was too limited to permit an extended search for a ravine or wash that would lead them to the top of the cliffs.'

"About 12 miles down the cañon is the third bridge. 'Long, in his rough notes of the trip, calls this the "Little Bridge," and we may well retain this designation. Its dimensions, however, are small only as compared with the gigantic proportions of the Caroline and the Augusta, for it has a span of 211 feet 4 inches, and the under side of the arch is 142 feet above the bottom of the cañon. The crown of the arch is 18 feet 8 inches thick, and the surface or roadway 33 feet 5 inches wide. The slenderness of this aerial pathway and the fact that the cañon here opens out into a sloping valley beyond rendered it possible for the camera to give a proper impression of loftiness. Indeed, judging from the photographs alone, one might suppose this to be the highest of the three bridges, whereas in fact it has but little more than one-third the altitude of the wonderful Augusta arch. It was comparatively easy to reach the top of this bridge, and among Long's notes I find the following: "Rode our horses over. I am the first white man who has ever ridden over this bridge."'"

IS THERE SNOW ON THE MOON?

NEW and improved methods of studying the moon's surface have brought to light peculiarities of shape and shade before unknown, and some of these the astronomers are having a hard time to interpret. From some of them, as readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will remember, Prof. W. H. Pickering concludes that



THE LUNAR APENNINES.

From a photograph taken March 4, 1895, at 6 h. 6 m., Paris meantime, with the Equatorial Coudé (elbowed equatorial) of the Paris Observatory. Moon's age, 8d., 1 h., 7 m.

there is without doubt snow on the moon. In a recent article in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London), E. Walter Maunder, while acknowledging the accuracy of the observations from which Professor Pickering has drawn his conclusions, asserts that they may be interpreted in another way, and one less at variance with what we know of lunar conditions. Mr. Maunder bases his discussion on a study of the accompanying reproduction of one of the fine lunar photographs taken by Messrs. Loewy and Puiseux at the Paris Observatory, and having for its principal object the great mountain chain, 400 miles long, of the lunar Apennines, including peaks from 15,000 to 21,000 feet in height. Says Mr. Maunder:

"The first feature of the Apennine highlands to claim attention is the nearly triangular form of the area they cover. . . . The next feature to be noticed is the general slope of the region. Toward the Mare Imbrium, on the east, the face presented by the Apennines is exceedingly bold and steep; toward the Mare Serenitatis and Mare Vaporum on the west and south the highlands sink down gradually.

"The result of such a formation upon the earth would be obvious. There would be a deposition of moisture over the whole highland region, either in the form of snow or water, and this moisture would move downward toward the plains either as streams or glaciers. But it would move with very different speed and different effects upon the two faces. On the steep escarpment facing east neither water, snow, nor ice could rest. The moisture would be quickly thrown off, descending in waterfalls or avalanches down to the plains, and wearing away the cliff face into a great number of narrow gorges or gullies. The débris would be deposited at the foot of the cliffs, and the torrents would carve their way some

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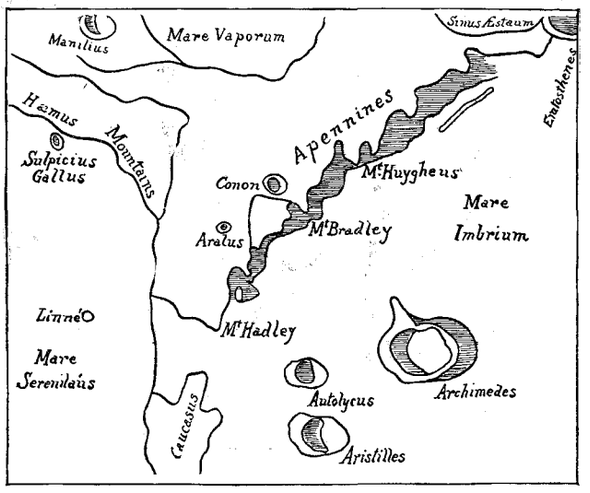
distance into the plain, as a rule in a direction at right angles to the range, smoothing out and covering all irregularities which ran parallel thereto. What we actually see upon the photograph is as unlike this as could well be imagined. The base of the range in the Mare Imbrium is confronted by a line of low hills—wrinkles, as it were, on the surface of the plain—suggesting, by their parallelism to the range, that no effective amount of moisture, either as rain or snow, had been deposited on the eastern slopes of the Apennines since the Mare Imbrium was formed.

"But the main drainage of the region would be in the opposite direction, because the chief catchment area would be the broad gentle slope toward the west and south. Here the tendency would be for the moisture, whether it was in the form of ice or water, to unite small streams together to form larger ones. Important rivers or glaciers would have their origin in this region and would work their way downward, excavating broad valleys. The erosive effects, if not so rapid as on the east face, would, from the better presentment to us, be even more conspicuous, and there should be no difficulty in detecting the deposit of alluvium at the mouths of the great watercourses. We do indeed find valleys and ravines on the western slopes, but these often are so blocked or show so many irregularities of level that they can not be held to be water channels. If this was their original nature, then the more recent history of the moon must have entirely changed their appearance; we see nothing to remind us of the characteristic arrangement of a drainage area on the earth. More than that, we find in the neighborhood of Sulpicius Gallus a dark band parallel to the edge of the Mare Serenitatis, as if the Mare was actually deeper here than further out in the plain. Such a channel would have inevitably been filled up by the alluvium washed down by rivers draining the highland district."



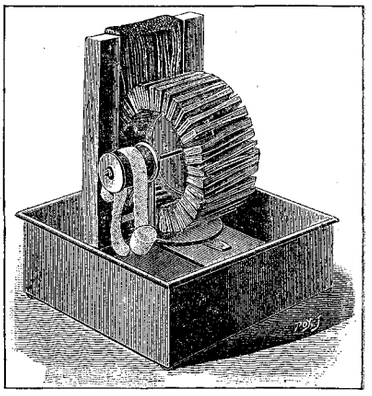
MAP OF LUNAR APENNINES.

A CAPILLARITY MOTOR.

A TOY motor that is said to run by capillary force is described in *La Nature* (September 24). At first sight the arrangement looks very much like a perpetual-motion scheme, but examination shows that the energy that operates the motor is really the sun's heat, acting by evaporation. Capillarity is a necessary feature, but it is perhaps too much to say that it actually operates the motor. Says the writer of the note:

"A small motor invented by M. Leboyer, of Riom, is fundamentally only an apparatus for the demonstration of capillary phenomena. Certainly no one will use it for irrigation purposes. But the idea that is at the base of the system is original, and it is not impossible that some day it may be put to practical use. Everybody knows that porous substances imbibe water and other liquids easily—for instance, the fabric of lamp-wicks, blotting-paper, etc. The water rises through these substances by capillarity. This power of imbibition, however, varies with different bodies, and has a limit with all. A strip of blotting-paper will draw up water only to a height of three or four centimeters [an inch or two]. M. Leboyer, in the course of some recent investigations, has found a kind of porous stone that will draw up water sometimes to the height of a decimeter [4 inches]. This stone is commonly known in Auvergne as 'domite' [a variety of trachyte]. With it he has made the little motor illustrated herewith.

"Two bars of this stone, of square section, are placed vertically in a trough containing water; they draw up the fluid by capillarity. At the upper part and in contact with the porous stone hang bunches of tinder whose lower ends touch a wheel, as shown in the illustration. This wheel is formed of superposed strips of blotting-paper. Finally, on the axis of the wheel there is a belt carrying two miniature buckets. . . . The water drawn up by the porous stone supports is taken up by the tinder and finally by the strips of blotting-paper in contact with it. The whole left side of the wheel becomes heavy and the wheel turns; then there is equilibrium, while the water of the moistened part evaporates. Then the balance is destroyed again, and so the wheel keeps turning with greater or less speed, according to the state of the atmosphere. The little buckets rise and fall, raising the water about ten centimeters [4 inches]. Of course the motor works irregularly, but in the course of twenty-four hours quite a little water is raised. . . .



A CAPILLARITY MOTOR.

"Of course this is only a simple scientific toy, . . . but the inventor believes that there is more to it than this. Large masses of absorbent stone may be utilized and apparatus may be devised to raise water several meters. The paper would be replaced industrially by thin sheets of domite. The system would cost nothing to maintain and would account for a certain amount of water daily in favorable weather. But perhaps this is expecting too much of the capillary motor."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SHALL WE HAVE AN "AMERICAN" PANAMA CANAL?

PATRIOTISM in its most peculiar manifestation appears in the demand made by certain daily papers, especially in Chicago, that the Panama Canal commissioners reject and cast aside all the French plans for the canal, so that the great work may be purely American. These demands are characterized as "frothings" by *The Engineering Magazine*, which goes on to say of them, in an editorial article:

"The years of supremely able and almost priceless study and investigation expended upon the work by the Nouvelle Compagnie . . . could not be replaced except by the expenditure of twenty years' time and untold millions of dollars by the American commission. And to be consistent, the Chicago movement should not stop there. This new Know-nothingism which would use only the domestic brand of research and investigation must reject much more than the conclusions of the Nouvelle Compagnie. It must throw overboard Bessemer, Stephenson, Watt, Newton, Copernicus—and what of Christopher Columbus? Shall Chicago accept anything discovered by one who was not an American? Never! Let the discovery be made over again, under Chicago auspices.

"To the same order belong, it is to be hoped, the rumors that some members of the commission are favoring a sea-level plan with a dam at Gamboa and a tunnel to the Pacific. It is scarcely credible that engineers of standing should engage in futile consideration of a scheme which has neither novelty nor good sense to commend it. This project was one of the earliest to be considered by the engineers of the Compagnie, and one of the most promptly discarded on account of its manifest inexpedience. The sea-level canal at Panama is a possibility of the future, but of the future only. Any attempt at it now (or at any time by any tunnel scheme) would be wasteful to the point of disaster. The only

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really good solution will be found by following the general features of the project adopted by the Nouvelle Compagnie, perhaps as modified and adopted by the Isthmian Canal Commission. The former has been admirably supported by General Abbot, . . . while the latter was advocated with equal vigor . . . by the late George S. Morison. . . . . .

"Altho the work of the Panama Canal Commission has not yet appeared before the public in any very conspicuous manner, it is interesting to note that very important progress has been made in the fundamental operations upon which the success of the whole undertaking must rest. Probably no actual construction work will be begun before July of next year, but in the mean time plans for the sanitation of the entire zone have been formulated, and these are now being actively pushed. When it is understood that there are about two thousand buildings of all sorts included in the property acquired from the French company, as well as all the towns and villages along the route and within the canal zone that all need to be overhauled, sterilized, and made healthful, and that a complete supply of pure water is to be provided along the route, it will be seen that there is plenty of work to be done before the actual excavation is started. For all this work the control and operation of the Panama Railroad become invaluable, and its possession greatly simplifies the work of the commission."

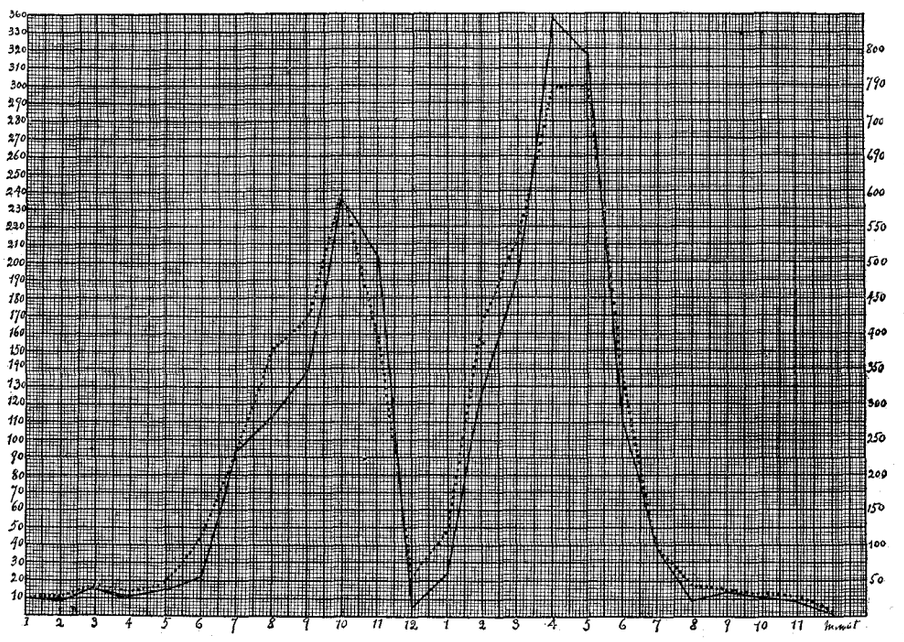
MYSTERIOUS VARIATIONS OF THE COMPASS.

SOME unexplained deviations of the magnetic needle on shipboard, which, it is claimed, have caused the destruction of some vessels, and have drawn others far out of their courses, are discussed in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 1). Says the writer of an editorial note in that paper:

"Whenever a ship is lost from being out of her proper course, it is ascribed to perturbations of the compass, and numerous facts seem to indicate that altho this may not be so frequent as sea captains say it is, such a phenomenon may take place. Nevertheless, a serious inquiry is yet to be made, and M. August Krogh, of Copenhagen, has made some preliminary steps toward one.

"The catastrophe that took place in the morning of June 28 last, when the Danish vessel *Norge* was lost with 600 persons, is the first case that he examines with care.

"According to the course of this vessel, she should have passed about 25 miles south of Rockall rocks, on which she struck. The last observation giving the ship's position was made twelve hours before she grounded. At this time there were no signs of electric disturbances, nor of a deviation of the magnetic needle, and it seems impossible to explain the difference between the real and calculated positions except by a sudden and considerable deviation of this compass.



CURVES SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENTS TO WORKMEN OVER THE HOURS OF THE DAY.

"This supposition finds serious support in the reports of two captains who have observed similar anomalies in the same waters, which facts tend to prove that the vicinity of Rockall is most dangerous.

"Several years ago, Captain Hveysel, of the *L. H. Carl*, was sailing from the United States to Denmark, keeping as close as possible to the arc of the great circle that runs from Newfoundland to Pentland Strait in the north of Scotland. At about 20 degrees west of Rockall he took his position at noon. But, making new observations at midnight, he found to his astonishment that the vessel had gone about a quarter more to the south than that indicated by the compass. An observation of the pole-star showed, in fact, that the compass had deviated toward the east between 10 and 11 degrees. The weather was fine, but there was observed in the north, on the horizon, a slightly luminous band, which was attributed to an aurora borealis; and it was supposed that this had caused the deviation of the needle. The course was rectified, but the deviation of the needle continued till nearly midnight, when it gave the normal indication, the traces of aurora having disappeared.

"This year, almost on the date of the *Norge* disaster, between June 24 and 25, Captain Horner, commanding the steamer *Elixer*, on her way from Port Ingles, Fla., to Linhamm, Sweden, found himself in the vicinity of Rockall. On the evening of the 24th, he saw that the variation of the compass had suddenly increased to 9 degrees, which had carried him well to the north of his course. He had expected to pass 20 miles from Rockall, and an observation taken on June 25 informed him that he had passed 45 miles away. After he had passed through Pentland Strait, the compass resumed its normal state.

"M. Krogh notes that deviations so sudden and so large have never been recorded in the observatories; but it is certain that we should not make a comparison between movements of needles in magnetic observatories and those of compass needles placed in steel ships. . . . Perhaps it may not be impossible to explain such temporary deviations on shipboard as have just been noted by the known variations of the earth's magnetism."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DISADVANTAGES OF GETTING TIRED.

TO the direct discomforts of fatigue, which are quite evident to all who have ever experienced them, an indirect effect must now be added that is even more important in its influence over health or even over life. Two French statisticians, Messrs. Imbert and Mestre, have shown that the tired workman is more liable to accident than one who is fresh or newly rested. This they establish from French official reports of accidents in various trades and occupations, where the time of day at which the accident happened is stated. From these it appears that as the worker grows more and more tired his liability to accident increases. The writers argue that resting periods should be multiplied in all the various trades. They say in an article on the subject contributed to the *Revue Scientifique* (September 24):

"A workman is less apt to perform his movements with the necessary speed and energy when he is in a state of fatigue. Hence the number of accidents ought to be greater when the workers are

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more tired, and the distribution of these accidents over the various hours of the day should furnish a means of discovering the degrees of fatigue at those hours.

"Such a method of observation is doubtless indirect, and such statistics are always uncertain in some degree; but on the contrary the distribution of accidents over the hours of the day has the advantage of giving us information about workingmen as a body. Individual peculiarities, such as condition of training, hardiness, etc., thus disappear, and the results represent an average, whence may be deduced precise indications regarding the modifications that it may be necessary to introduce into the system of labor in each occupation."

Curves are given by the author showing this distribution for various trades. In the case of those having to do with lifting and carrying, for instance, the following facts appear:

"1. The number of accidents increases progressively from hour to hour during the first half of the day.

"2. After the mid-day rest, in the first hours of the afternoon, the number is notably less than in the last hour of the morning.

"3. In the course of the second half day, accidents become hourly more numerous.

"4. The maximum number of accidents hourly toward the end of the second half of the day is notably larger than the corresponding maximum for the morning.

"We could not desire, it would seem, a more rigorous confirmation of our deductions on the influence of fatigue on the occurrence of accidents; it is important, however, to assure ourselves that the statistics of accidents in other occupations lead to the same results. . . . . .

"A comparison of the different curves shows some difference in the hours of maximum accident, but we must believe that these are due, on the one hand, to the fact that our statistics cover a whole year, winter and summer, with days of variable length and periods of rest variously located. Also, each group really includes different professions, for which the hours of work and rest are not exactly the same. . . . . .

"These same characteristics should appear in the curve showing the total of all the accidents in the various professions. This is evident in the curve given herewith, in which the continuous line represents the distribution, into hourly totals, of 2,065 accidents of which 56,468 workmen were the victims in the Department of L'Herault, while the dotted line shows, on another scale, a similar distribution of 5,534 accidents that happened to 140,407 workmen in nine departments around Toulouse. . . . . .

"Now altho fatigue is the inevitable consequence of all expenditure of energy, and altho we can not do away with it unless we abolish work itself, we can at least prevent it from reaching the degree at which its influence in the production of accidents is injurious. If we note what has been shown regarding the hours just after the mid-day rest, it would seem that a notable diminution in the number of accidents would result from interposing, in the middle of each half day, a rest, not so long as that of the noon hour, for fatigue would then be less, but of a duration to be determined by divers considerations. . . . This would only be applying to the mechanical labor of adults what has already been done for the mental work of children."

Statistics grouped by days of the week would show in like manner whether the Sunday rest has any effect on the number of accidents in the days immediately following. Messrs. Imbert and Mestre inform us that such statistics are in preparation. Preliminary studies show no such effect, but the question is one for further study. Since 1898 the French law requires a report of the cause and conditions of each accident. This enables the writers to assert that every trade or occupation has its typical form of accident. The ratio of these "type-accidents" to accidents from all causes varies in different occupations, being nearly forty per cent. of the whole in the carrying trades and only twenty-two per cent. in the chemical industries. The whole investigation shows what may be done with statistics if they are intelligently handled.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Dangers of Celluloid.—Under this heading, the risks attending the use of articles made of celluloid and similar inflammable compounds are pointed out editorially by *The Lancet* (London, September 10). Says the writer:

"The unrestricted sale of articles made of celluloid, which is practically guncotton, for any purpose whereby such article is liable to come into contact with fire, should on no account be allowed. We believe there are other dangerous substances related to guncotton which go under other names and which are also used for similar purposes and should be likewise banned. It may be that the inflammability of celluloid is sometimes somewhat counteracted by admixture with substances with an opposite tendency, but the difficulty is to distinguish the combustible from the incombustible. At all events some warning should be inscribed on the articles made therewith, and they should be marked 'highly inflammable' or with some other equally premonitory and protecting device. It is time also that the fire insurance companies should formulate and promulgate warnings and prohibitions in connection with their policies of insurance, in order to avoid vexatious questions as to compensation for losses sustained by the use and abuse of celluloid articles, after the manner of the by-laws of the railway companies in respect to the carriage of explosives. The dangerous use of celluloid is due in great measure to the fault of the public themselves."

Use and Abuse of Athletics.—After an exhaustive examination of the case for and against athletics in *The Medical Record* (September 24), Dr. Robert E. Coughlin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., comes to the following conclusions:

"The prime object in athletics is improvement of the general health. One writer has said that health, like happiness, does not exist. Each has a goal or limit which, while seemingly attainable, eludes perfect possession. He said the body consists of a number of mechanisms which have the closest and most exact relations, and as they approximate to harmony there is health, but when disordered there is ill-health. To obtain good health, muscle-building is not a necessity. One can not judge of a person's health by the size and hardness of the muscles. We have seen that the converse may be true. To obtain health, one must not be in a perfectly trained condition, owing to the effects of severe training on the nervous system. There is no evidence to prove that athletics and muscle-building improve the constitution. One should always keep in mind the fact that built-up or hypertrophied muscle has a tendency to degenerate. The heart being a muscular organ shares in this tendency. . . . Altho the evidence for and against athletics is contradictory, the whole subject may be summed up by stating that athletics are beneficial when properly and judiciously applied and very injurious when the precautions above mentioned are ignored or carelessly regarded."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A RADIUM clock, which will keep time indefinitely, has been constructed by an English inventor. It registers time in two-minute beats, its object being to exhibit the dissipation of negatively charged α- and β-rays of radium. The clock, according to *The Scientific American*, consists of a small tube, in which is placed a minute quantity of radium supported in an exhausted glass vessel by a quartz rod. To the lower end of this tube, which is colored violet by the action of the radium, an electroscope, formed of two long leaves or strips of silver, is attached. "A charge of electricity in which there are no β-rays is transmitted through the activity of the radium into the leaves, and the latter thereby expand until they touch the sides of the vessel, connected to earth by wires, which instantly conduct the electric charge, and the leaves fall together. This very simple operation is repeated incessantly every two minutes until the radium is exhausted, which in this instance it is computed will occupy thirty thousand years."

COMMENTING on the recent report of the government committee appointed in England to inquire into the question of physical deterioration, *The Hospital*, August 6, says: "The committee, as was to be expected, lay great stress upon alcohol and tobacco as causes of physical deterioration; and they say among other things, that the effect upon offspring of maternal drunkenness, or, at least, of the drunkenness of both parents is very much greater and more serious than that of the drunkenness of the father only, and also that drunkenness among married women is greatly upon the increase. Their indictment of tobacco is mainly based upon its assumed directly deleterious influence upon young smokers; and no ascertained or probable effect upon offspring is even referred to. However, nothing is more certain than the frequent transmission of an unstable nervous system to offspring; and few things seem more calculated to produce such instability than the daily saturation with a narcotic of the body of an undernourished and intemperate man. We are disposed to think that a complete examination into the effects of tobacco on the population would justify a much more serious indictment than that for which the committee has become responsible."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JEWISH COMMENT ON MR. ZANGWILL'S MISSION.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL, the author and playwright, has come to this country to interest leading Jewish citizens in the establishment of a Zionist colony in British East Africa. The plan he advocates was projected at the last Zionist congress in Basle, and has a practical interest, in view of the British Government's declared willingness to set aside a large tract of land on the Nandi Plateau, Uganda, for purposes of Jewish colonization. As Mr. Zangwill explains (in an interview reported in the New York *Times*):

"This is not merely a dream in the air. It is an actual offer of the Government, made under the auspices of Joseph Chamberlain.

"The Nandi Plateau is one of the best pieces of land to be found anywhere in the British Government. The question is whether the Jews will accept it. The old guard, so to speak, the Jew of ancient longings, does not want anything but Palestine.

"But nothing was to be achieved until something definite was offered. This is the first land that has been placed at the disposal of the Jews for colonization.

"The first Jews who went to Palestine did not go there straight. They wandered for forty years in the wilderness, and the old and feeble dropped away. Those who arrived were the strongest and fittest. The striking thing is that the Jews have not possessed an inch of land for nineteen centuries. This tract on the Plateau of Nandi is the first thing that has ever been offered. . . . . .

"In its present practical assurance this scheme for colonizing the tract which has been granted needs the cooperation of both poor and rich.

"It means material salvation for the oppressed, the wandering Jew, for the masses. For the rich it gives a cause to work for; it will bring that spiritual salvation which so much wealth and worldly good requires."

The Jewish papers in this country do not look at all kindly on Mr. Zangwill's plan. *The American Hebrew* (New York) says: "We doubt very much whether Zionists will subscribe to Mr. Zangwill's new definition of Zionism. It sounds like Hamlet with Hamlet omitted." To this *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati) adds:

"Of course he will succeed in getting more or less money; there never was a scheme so wildly foolish that a glib talker could not get some support for it. That this money will be absolutely wasted there can be no question, and if this were all there would be no great harm done. But there may be a worse result. If any considerable number of people are sent to Uganda, it will not be long before disease and starvation will decimate them, unless they can successfully appeal to the world for aid; and it is for this certain result that a number of wrong-headed, obstinate men are working."

Jewish Comment (Baltimore) says:

"Our English correspondent thinks that Jewish East Africa would become an ordinary English colony with a Jewish governor, and this seems to be all that is in it at present. . . . It may turn out to be quite as successful an enterprise as the colonies in Argentina (and that is a modest hope), with the great advantage of being under the supervision of the English Government, the colonizing power *par excellence*. If the whole aim of the Zionists were to get a legally assured home, East Africa offers a prospect of an early realization of their fondest dreams; but if at the same time they hope for reinvigoration, intellectual and moral, through the influence of the spiritual glories and memories of Zion, East Africa will be as impotent as New Jersey or Winnipeg. Badly as the Jews need a place to rest in peace, they need an influence that will make for culture and for the awakening of the instincts that we are so ready to believe lie at the basis of Jewish character."

The Jewish Chronicle (London) takes a more sympathetic attitude, and prints in a recent issue the statement of Sir Harry Johnston, a former governor of British East Africa, to the effect that "the land offered is most desirable: one of the finest parts of the East Africa Protectorate. It is nowhere unhealthy to Europeans. It is fertile, and admirably well watered by perennial streams, and possesses several magnificent ranges of mountain." The same paper comments editorially:

"The Commission of Inquiry, which the Zionist organization is sending out, should shortly start on its mission, and much will no doubt depend on the report which it will present. But the prospects of the colony must also depend, to a great extent, on the attitude of the Zionists themselves, whose sentiments on the question have not been tested since the death of Dr. Herzl. One thing is perfectly certain. The Zionists have not the power or the resources to carry out so ambitious a colonization design. They could not dream of embarking upon the enterprise without the support of other sections of the Jewish people. If the Commission of Inquiry should report favorably, the coming congress may content itself with laying its conclusions before other Jewish bodies, and inviting them to carry out the scheme, with or without the collaboration of the Zionist organization. That would at least salve the consciences of the Zionists themselves, and prevent the disruption of their forces."

MR. CAMPBELL AND THE "PAGANISM" OF ENGLISH WORKINGMEN.

THE Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, London, has an article in *The National Review* (October) which has brought a storm of protest about his head. It deals with the subject of "Sunday Observance," and furnishes a pessimistic picture of present-day religious conditions in England. According to Mr. Campbell, "Sunday is becoming the most boisterous day of the week; it is the day when the rich man gives his choicest parties, and the day when the poor man gets drunk in the company of his boon companions." There is "paganism at both ends of the social scale," but the present mood of English workingmen is "saddest of all." Mr. Campbell continues:

"Two-thirds of the national drink bill is incurred by the workingman. His keenest struggles are for shorter hours and better wages, but not that he may employ them for higher ends. He is often lazy, unthrifty, improvident, sometimes immoral, foul-mouthed, and untruthful. Unlike the American worker, he has comparatively little aspiration or ambition.

"Conscientiousness is a virtue conspicuous by its rarity. Those who have had close dealings with the British workingman know he needs watching, or work will be badly done, and the time employed upon it will be as long as he can get paid for. It is as Ruskin puts it, that joy in labor has ceased under the sun. The worker does not work for the work's sake, but for the pay's sake, and his principal aim is to work as little as possible and get as much as possible, both in money and leisure. Such a workingman's Sunday, therefore, is exactly what we should expect, a day of idle self-indulgence or drunken rowdyism. He does not go to church, and the churches are blamed for it; but his reason for abstention is not because his ethical standard is higher than the churchgoer's—far otherwise. These are facts the statement of which may be unpopular, but which there is no gainsaying. Let it be understood that as stated here they are not intended to apply to workingmen as a whole, but to large classes among them, which classes it is to be feared constitute a majority."

This characterization of the English workingman has created a sensation, and is bitterly resented in radical circles. On a recent Sunday morning a large crowd waited in the vicinity of the City Temple, and hooted Mr. Campbell as he drove away in his carriage. At the midweek service following, the church authorities, having "some misgiving of a hostile demonstration," provided a body-guard of police, and Mr. Campbell admitted from the pulpit that he had received "a considerable number of letters, running into thousands, in fact," from individuals deprecating his article. He said further:

"Some of my correspondents ask in all friendliness that I modify or withdraw part of that statement. I shall neither modify nor withdraw any part; but I would ask you to read first of all the

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statements which I made, and not as the newspapers have represented them. . . . The part of the article referred to, to which most objection appears to be taken, I am willing to repeat word for word to any assembly of workingmen who care to hear me."

A number of prominent clergymen have taken part in the controversy provoked by Mr. Campbell's remarks. The Rev. Dr. John Clifford, of Westbourne Chapel, has written a letter to the London papers speaking with earnest sympathy of the working classes; and the Rev. C. Silvester Horne, in an address at Pentonville a few days ago, declared:

"I can't conceive a greater mistake, or a mistake more fruitful of mischief, than by indiscriminate denunciations to widen the gulf that exists between the church and the working classes. It is so easy to alienate your brother, and so difficult to reconcile him. The working classes! Think of the way in which we have used them! Think of the foul wrongs we have done to the working classes! It is not for us to accuse them if they enter a public house when the places are so near their homes, and we know perfectly well that, while they would not be tolerated in the richer neighborhoods, they have been placed at their doors by an irresponsible magistracy. It is one of the foulest wrongs we have done to the working classes. Think how multitudes of them have been sweated and rack-rented for generations. What do you expect?

"They have, as all classes have, their vices. It is their virtues I wonder at more. I don't pretend to stand here as an expert, but I do say this, that . . . the working classes of this country are as Christian as any other portion of the population. They still believe in the Sermon on the Mount; they lay no stress upon externals, but they insist on truth in the inward part, and in genuineness of character."

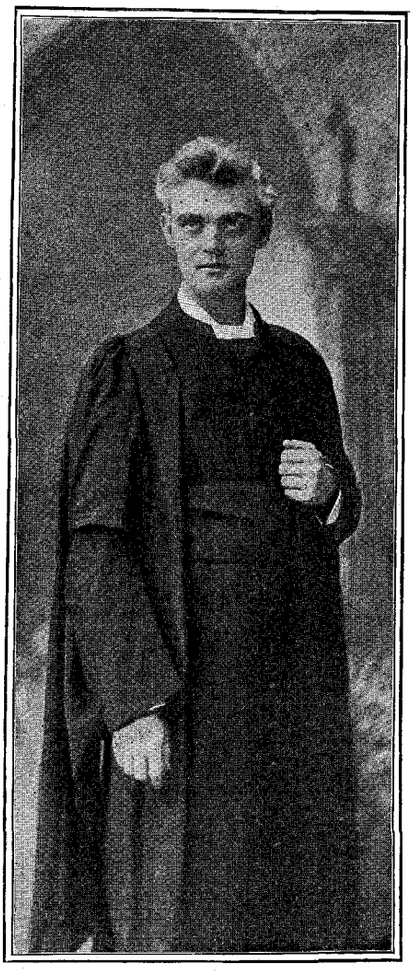
The Labour Leader (London) concedes the decadence of "genuine Christianity" and the vices of the working classes, but asks: What is the pulpit doing to "turn the downward rush"? It goes on to say:

"Are we to have more ministers standing by the side of oppressed labor, or is our fashionable preacher still to offer us words, words, words, which break no bones, fill no mouths, and end no iniquities? Is the pulpit still to keep its eye upon the rich subscribers in the pews, or is it to see nothing but justice, truth, and mercy? The most eloquent and convincing condemnation of drink which we have heard came from a habitual drunkard who was getting intoxicated at the time. Is Mr. Campbell's denunciation of society also to be nothing more than the eloquence of Satan reproving sin?

"Tho we feel how unsatisfactory a *tu quoque* is in such serious matters as this, we think the dishonest plumber and the lazy bricklayer may well turn to the preachers and say: 'Prithee, sirs, do not I do *my* work as well as you do yours? I look after my master's interests much more loyally than you look after those of your Master; and I assure you if I disregarded the fundamental principles of my craft as much as you disregard yours, my bricks would not stand a gale and my pipes would run nowhere at all.' The preacher who gets such a rebuff, if he be a wise man, will go away sorrowing. He will then pass out of the pharisaical stage of enlightenment.

"There is decadence, and the decadence has gone far. But Socialism alone can arrest it. . . . . .

"If Mr. Campbell only knew it, he has been condemning present-day society root and branch."



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THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL,

Who charges English workingmen with being "often lazy, unthrifty, improvident, sometimes immoral, foul-mouthed, and untruthful," and with spending their Sundays in "idle self-indulgence or drunken rowdyism."

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONALISM AND ITS FUTURE.

THE National Council of Congregational Churches in triennial session at Des Moines, Iowa, October 13–20, is declared to have been in every way the most remarkable meeting which has been held in the history of American Congregationalism. "It seemed to mark the beginning of a new era in the progress of the denomination," says the New York *Outlook*. The same paper continues:

"The attendance was larger than ever before, the addresses as a whole were more notable, the spiritual tone more pronounced, and the consciousness of a noble mission more evident. By nearly, if not quite all, this condition was recognized as chiefly due to the new interpretation of the moderator's duties by the retiring moderator, the Rev. A. H. Bradford, of Montclair, N. J. Dr. Bradford has endeavored to be the servant of all the churches during the three years from the time of his election until his successor was chosen. He has changed the traditional idea of a Congregational moderator from that of merely presiding at meetings to that of a ministry at large. Spending one-third of his time among the churches, he has exerted a unifying and quickening influence His right to do so had been challenged by a few, and it was evident that this interpretation would be contested at the council. When the matter came up, Dr. Bradford was sustained by an overwhelming majority, and thus a great step forward was taken in the direction of unification, without in the slightest degree invading the liberty of the local churches. It was natural, when such a conclusion was known to be inevitable, that the council should seek as a successor of Dr. Bradford a moderator whose ability and spiritual character would command the confidence of all the churches. That man was found in Washington Gladden, D.D., of Ohio, who is one of the foremost figures in the ecclesiastical and social life of our country."

Apart from the problem of denominational administration, the question which aroused most interest at the convention was that of church unity. The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, the Rev. Dr. Weekley, of the United Brethren, and President Stephens, of the Methodist Protestant University at Kansas City, were present and spoke in behalf of their denominations; and a report of the committee on church unity appointed at the last council at Portland was read by the chairman, the Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward, of the New York *Independent*. Says *The Independent* editorially:

"This note of unity called forth the most remarkable scene in the meeting of the Congregational Council, when the report was adopted with the utmost enthusiasm for steps looking to final complete union with the Methodist Protestant and United Brethren bodies. . . . Already the Methodist Protestant and the Congregationalists have accepted the plan of union, and it remains for it to be accepted by the United Brethren at their general conference next spring. Then the plan will have to be approved by the local conferences of the two before it can begin to be put into operation. It anticipates, for a while, the union of the three bodies in one general council, and the union of their missionary agencies, while plans are being prepared for complete consolidation. These things take time, as there are separate interests to be cared for and protected. We may expect that within the next ten years very much of the scandal of a disunited Protestant Christendom will be removed.

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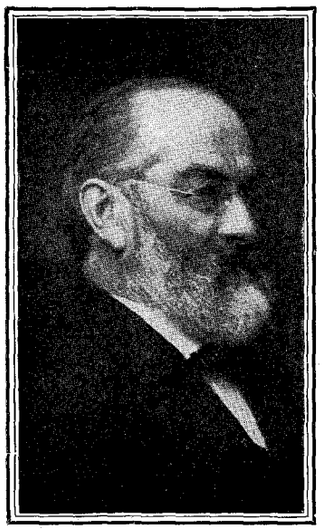
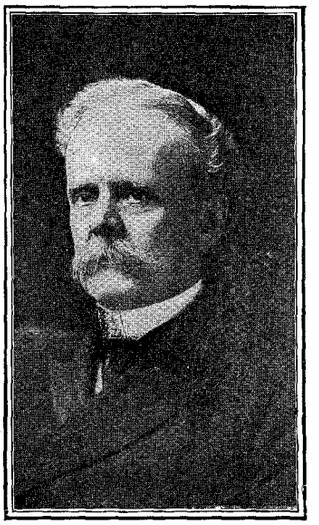
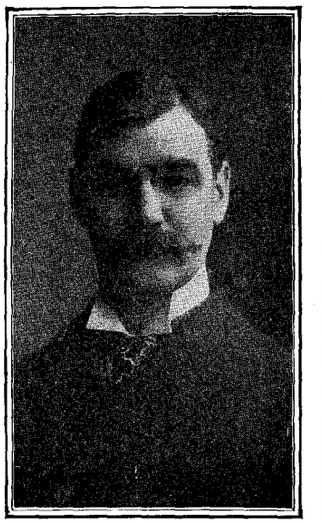


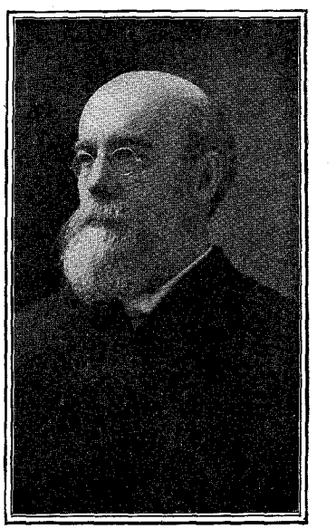
THE REV. WM. HAYES WARD, D.D., LL.D., Chairman of the Committee on Church Unity.



THE REV. AMORY H. BRADFORD, D.D., Retiring Moderator of the Congregational Church.



THE REV. CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D., The New Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.



THE REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D.D., LL.D., The New Moderator of the Congregational Church.

PROMINENT PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The churches want union, but wait the guidance of intelligent Christian statesmanship."

The Boston *Congregationalist* comments:

"Never has a National Council drawn and held so many of our representative men. They seemed to be there not so much because some of them had places on the programs, but because they felt that they could not afford to miss so memorable and influential a gathering; as if they really wanted the exceptional opportunity of fellowship which it provided and to be related to it in any way whatever in order that their own lives and interests might respond to its greatening touch. . . . . .

"Side by side with this denominational awakening we place the unmistakable enthronement of the spiritual life in the center of the council's thought. There was no frantic attempt to galvanize lethargy into life. It was the spontaneous overflowing of pent-up desire, yearning, and self-dedication. It found expression in several hastily arranged meetings at which the newly appointed committee on evangelism considered its work for the next three years. These meetings, free from all petty and mechanical conception of revivalism, were wonderful testimonies to the way in which God's spirit was working on the hearts of the rank and file and upon men like Drs. Hillis, Bradford, and Lyman Abbott, who will have much to do with the shaping of this movement as it may come to expression in different parts of the country. . . . . .

"Still another marked characteristic was the disposition to secure a better outward framework for the freshly growing denominational and religious enthusiasm. To add the quality of efficiency to the liberty and the spirit of fellowship which traditionally have marked Congregationalism was the desire of many. It showed itself in the vote of the large majority to sanction the freer interpretation of the moderator's function. It showed itself in the appointment of a commission of nine sagacious men who possess initiative and insight to consider what modifications of our polity are practicable in order to meet the demand of new times. It showed itself again in a resolute attitude toward all our benevolent societies in which sympathy for their work was joined with the desire, amounting practically to a demand, that they shall so adjust their relations to one another and so order their internal administration as to justify and receive the full confidence and support of every Congregationalist in the land."

The ninety-fifth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in Grinnell, Iowa, October 11-13, and shows, says the Chicago *Advance* (Congregational), that "the work of the board is growing as it ought to grow, not only from without, but from within, by the new spiritual life planted in heathen soil." A hundred and seventy-eight missionaries are at present maintained in foreign fields, and during the last twenty years the force of native preachers in such countries as Turkey, India, and China has been more than doubled. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius H. Patton, of St. Louis, was elected the new home secretary of the board.

A CONDENSED FORMULA OF THE UNIVERSE.

"BALANCE—The Fundamental Verity" is the title of a new book by Orlando J. Smith, president of the American Press Association, in which he seeks to establish a condensed formula which will explain the universe. His principal conclusion is that "scientific experience and the higher interpretation of the system of nature point distinctly to one fundamental interpretation—the return of equivalence and compensation in all interactions." The fundamental conceptions of science, he thinks, "point distinctly and with emphasis to this higher and single generalization—that balance rules the world. Balance is the key that unlocks them, the word that explains them, the principle that unifies them." Somewhat more in detail the principle is treated in the following:

"Can we say that the equivalents which return persistently in motion and transformation are compensatory? Yes; the return of an exact equivalent is exact compensation. Heat is the compensation for the fuel that produces it; electricity is the compensation for the energy that is transformed into it; one molecule of water is the compensation for two atoms of hydrogen and one atom of oxygen. A definite amount of matter or force pays for exactly the same amount in another form. That which disappears and that which succeeds are mutually compensatory. Fuel pays for heat and heat pays for fuel. The account balances perfectly. Nature has no profit and loss account, no bad debts, no failures in compensation.

"The assumption that anything can exist in the physical world without exact compensation appeals to the scorn alike of science and of common sense. Our patent office in Washington refuses to consider devices to produce perpetual motion, not because that office would place an arbitrary limit on the possibilities of mechanical invention, but because effect without cause, power without compensation, is impossible."

The principle carried into the realm of morals is found applicable to all the facts. The author maintains that "balance is a word in which are concentrated the higher meanings of the words order, right, and justice." Thus:

"Balance includes order, right, and justice, but none of the latter

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can include completely the former. Balance is an active, governing principle, supreme, central, automatic. Order is regulation; balance is regulator. Right is correctness; balance is corrector. Justice is compensation; balance is compensator.

"As we advance in knowledge we perceive more and more of the duality in the processes of nature. Doubtless we shall know in time that all processes, save the supreme process, are double. We know now that the law of causation is misnamed; it is really the law of cause and effect. And so also the law of evolution is actually the law of evolution and devolution. That the fit survive is only half a truth, the other half being this—that the unfit perish. That matter and force are indestructible is also a half of the complete truth that matter and force are indestructible and uncreatable. The law of consequences is really the law of antecedents and consequences, tho I shall continue, for the sake of brevity, to designate it as single.

"As Roget has shown, nearly all of the important words in our language are balanced by words of opposite meaning. Even honor is balanced by dishonor, virtue by vice, right by wrong. But where shall we find the obverse of balance, its other half, mate or contrary, the force which matches balance on equal terms? I know of no such energy or principle. It has no name; no word in our language expresses such a meaning. We say that reaction balances action, attraction balances repulsion, order balances disorder and so on, but what balances balance? These words in which I attempt to consider the balancing of balance become ridiculous, indicating the absurdity of the thought that balance is itself subject to balance. Balance is single and supreme, without mate or equal."

The author finally arrives at a harmony of science and religion by an application of his principle to the three fundamental religious beliefs: 1. That the soul is accountable for its actions. 2. That the soul survives the death of the body. 3. That there is a supreme power that rights things. His elucidation is as follows:

"The belief that the soul is accountable for its actions is the recognition that the law of consequences applies to the individual soul, that the good shall fare better than the evil, that men shall reap as they sow.

"The belief that the soul survives the death of the body is the recognition that accountability does not end with the death of the body; that the wrongs which are not righted here must be righted elsewhere; that the good which is not rewarded here must be rewarded hereafter; that there can be no break in the process of accountability. As science assumes that cause and effect, action and reaction, motion and transformation are ceaseless in the physical world, so religion assumes that cause and effect, actions and consequences are ceaseless in the soul of the individual. The religious doctrine of ceaseless moral accountability is identical with the scientific doctrine of ceaseless cause and effect.

"The belief in a supreme power that rights things is the necessary corollary of the two preceding beliefs. The doctrines that the actions of the individuals will be balanced by their consequences and that this process does not cease with death include the recognition of a supreme power of rightness—a power that rights things."

This interpretation of the meaning of religion, continues Mr. Smith, is not the interpretation of one sect or church, of one time or place; it is "the interpretation of all sects and churches that can be classed as religious, and of all times and places in which religion has been manifest." Furthermore:

"We have observed the harmony in the scientific interpretations of the system of nature—that each interpretation points unerringly to a higher and single interpretation. And now we observe the same harmony in the fundamental conceptions of religion, which point with equal certitude to a conclusion in unity with the supreme interpretation reached by science.

"Religion, dealing with the essential obligations and relations of man, rests with the recognition of eternal justice—that right rules the world. Science, dealing with all truth, with the explanation and reconciliation of all phenomena, advances to a still broader position—that balance rules the world—a position so broad that it includes the fundamental grounds of religion."

Mr. Smith submitted the advance sheets of his book to the criticism of a number of persons prominent in literary, scientific, philosophic, and religious work, and their replies are incorporated in the present volume. Mr. W. H. Mallock, the well-known English author, finds in the so-called "law of balance" only a new phase of the old law of cause and effect, and he declares that it leads to "a system of pure determinism." He says further:

"That nothing can be destroyed is in one sense perfectly true, but in another it is equally false. If science shows us that in one sense nothing is destroyed, it shows us also that in another sense nothing endures. The material of the rose is indestructible, but the same rose never blossoms twice. Mr. Smith's argument can apply to the soul only on the assumption that the soul is a non-composite unity. His assumptions may be true, but it has no foundation in science. Mr. Smith, indeed, himself gives his case away when he says that 'the abyss of death is spanned by the bridge of faith.'"

Prof. Alexander B. Riggs, of Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, criticizes the book from an evangelical point of view. "The author's conclusions are defective," he says, "because he leaves no room for the presence of Jesus Christ, the greatest and most potent factor in human history, nor for a revelation of truth and the manifestation of a Redeemer." Prof. George William Knox, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, thinks that the argument that "balance is the fundamental verity" belongs to "a region incapable of proof," and holds no primacy over other *a priori* judgments. He comments further:

"Kant, who most clearly set forth causality as an *a priori* judgment of the mind, also argued for immortality somewhat on the lines of this book. Doubtless to many it is the most convincing line of reasoning. But in our judgment something more is needed to establish so great a conclusion."

CHURCH MUSIC ON THE STAGE.

THE much-discussed *motu proprio* of the Pope attributes the debasement of religious music, in part at least, to the influence of the theater. It has been suggested, however, that the church too often absorbs the worst, rather than the best, in theatrical music, and that elements of real strength in the drama and opera lie unutilized. M. Camille Bellaigue, a writer in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris), points out that the stage has ever been ready to avail itself of church music. He cites "Robert le Diable" and the "religious" scene in Meyerbeer's "Prophet," and recalls the Ave Maria incorporated in the second act of Saint-Saëns's "Proserpine." He says further:

"But the crowning work, the miracle of art liturgical as well as religious of theatrical music is found in the second tableau of Wagner's 'Parsifal.' The followers of the Holy Grail pray round the altar on which it has been set, and here is the most sublime representation of her most sublime mysteries which the Catholic Church has ever found. The most sublime and the most complete also; here sentiment and worship, the spirit and the letter, the attitudes and movements of devotion, combined with prayer, meditation, and ecstasy, faith and love, all that the church is, all that represents the church, find musical expression."

In this music Wagner "returned, by a free but faithful rendering, to the two principal forms of church music, the Gregorian unison and the harmonized air *alla Palestrina*," thus fulfilling, to the very letter, the conditions imposed by the recent papal edict. M. Bellaigue says, in conclusion:

"The theater has shown itself able, when necessary, to abandon theatrical methods, and to become in some sort the church, which it was its duty, as well as its glory, to represent. It has stripped itself of the worldly, profane, and histrionic character which belongs to it, but which the church, on the contrary, has not been ashamed to assume and employ. Thus the scenic representation of holy things has actually become more true than their realities. Perhaps it would be a good thing if the music of the church would take from the music of the theater—we mean the most serious and purest of this music—the sharp and just rebuke which is implied in a comparison between the two."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

EUROPEAN FORECAST OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

EUROPE'S original impression that Theodore Roosevelt is to receive from an infatuated republic an overwhelming mandate to lead it, for the next four years, along the path of imperial conquest, has shaded off into a general idea that next Tuesday's election may be close. Not one European journal of first importance predicts the election of Mr. Parker. He is deemed a little too old-fashioned to become President of the United States. German papers like the Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* profess to see a leader of the conservatives in Mr. Parker. That makes his position a defensive one and therefore he must expect defeat. Americans want no windward anchor for the scudding ship of state. They want to sail unknown seas of world-politics with Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Parker knows there are breakers ahead, but he will never be at the helm. "If Roosevelt wins," asserts the organ of the German Foreign Office, "the watchword will be 'full steam ahead!' Hence there has never been a presidential election so interesting and so portentous as this for the non-American world."

In taking Mr. Roosevelt's victory for granted, this daily and the continental papers in agreement with it do not enter into the question of doubtful States. This republic is an imperially inclined unit, within which the Republican candidate is discovered filling the national ear with tales of empire. Brilliant as the position of the republic now is and long has been, it will be as nothing to an America mistress of the world. A glorious career would be opened up to the young. The treasures of conquest would enrich all. The whole modern universe would be at the feet of the greatest people the world has ever seen.

A seductive program, admits the Paris *Gaulois*, to whom Mr. Roosevelt seems to "incarnate a heroic legend," and which, with other organs of the Continent, detects a quickening of the pulse in Americans to whom this dream is revealed. Little by little, we are assured, the splendor of the project has begun to dazzle the volatile elements throughout the country. There has grown up a formal party of conquest, filling the land with its eloquence and making even sober citizens think of grander things than were ever before born in an American brain. As the French daily puts it:

"With Roosevelt it is insatiable imperialism, dreams of expansion, young ambitions flattered, increase of the army, development of the navy, ever-increasing activity of diplomacy, the half-caught glimpse of a world-policy, the speedy entry of the young republic into the European concert, the young republic prodigal of its advice, dictating its wishes and exacting its part of the cake each time it is proposed to cut it."

So there are "strong chances" that the coming election will maintain him in the chair of Washington. But the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris), conceding that Mr. Parker's election would imply "abandonment of the glorification of war," suspects that it would entail no modification of American "world-politics." The Paris *Temps* and the Paris *Journal des Débats* imitate the London *Times* in refraining from prophecy; but the last named takes up the subject of doubtful States, which it gives as ten—New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, West Virginia, Delaware, Colorado, Montana, and Utah. It makes these out as doubtful upon "independent and cautious calculations" made in this country by a correspondent upon whom it relies. The London *Times* comments editorially:

"The Republicans, so far as a numerical reckoning up of forces goes, seem to have a decided advantage. Among the doubtful States there are at least two—Wisconsin and Delaware—which would normally be counted as Republican, but have lately been endangered by political feuds in the local ranks of the party. Here, of course, everything will be done that is possible to close up the party ranks, if only by a temporary compromise in the nature of a truce, before the election day. In Indiana, for a long time noted for its political vicissitudes, the choice of Mr. Fairbanks, a Senator and party 'boss,' as the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency is thought to have strengthened his own side. In West Virginia the Democrats have played a similar card by the nomination for Vice-President of Mr. Henry G. Davis—an ex-Senator and railway magnate, with large interests in the mineral wealth and industries of that prosperous and progressive State—who is described by Senator Lodge, with not altogether unkindly sarcasm, as 'a most excellent gentleman, of large property, and eighty-one years of age.' In the other doubtful States, whether in the East, like New Jersey and Connecticut, or in the West, like Colorado, Utah, and Montana, cross-currents are at work, of which it would be rash to estimate the result from the outside. It may be said, however, of all calculations based upon former state elections and contests for minor offices that the larger interests of the Presidential campaign are often strong enough to sweep aside sectional differences and personal jealousies. It is important to remember, too, that the changes in the distribution of representative power produced by the addition under the recent census of twenty-nine to the number of Presidential electors may to a certain extent necessitate corrections in estimating the balance of forces in comparison with previous contests. There is some difficulty in arriving at any conclusion as to the effect of the final elimination of the currency question, and of "Bryanism" generally, from the Democratic program, but that it will strengthen the party represented by Mr. Parker, not only in New York and the Eastern States, but throughout the greater part of the Union, is hardly to be questioned."

A forecast of a definite kind is made with something like confidence by the London *Statist*, which has the reputation of being a competent judge of American affairs, besides being in a position to gain first-hand information from responsible sources:

"The opinion is very general in the United States that President Roosevelt will be elected. Our readers will remember that whenever a close contest is expected there is a slackening of business, and public attention is diverted from business to politics; whereas, when the public makes up its mind that one candidate is sure of success, people go on with their usual avocations, and little attention is given to politics. 1896, of course, was an exceptional year, for Mr. Bryan represented silverism, and his election would certainly have caused a panic. But in preceding years of elections our observation has always held true. In 1900, altho Mr. Bryan again offered himself as candidate, little attention was paid to politics, for everybody came to the conclusion that Mr. McKinley would be reelected. Consequently we had a great boom in American securities. This year there has been a remarkable recovery of confidence. It will be in the recollection of every reader that twelve months ago there was general anxiety in the American stock markets. A long and painful liquidation went on for many months, and pessimists predicted serious failures. This year there has been a steady recovery, and quite recently the American stock markets have been active. It is scarcely possible that this could have come about if great attention were given to politics. And the fact that great attention is not given to politics is clear proof that the public at large is confident that President Roosevelt will win. It seems reasonable to conclude that the general opinion in America is correct. . . . . .

"With us imperialism stands for federation of the British Empire. In the mouth of an American it means expansion abroad. And to expansion abroad the majority of Democrats are opposed, while it seems clear that the majority of the Republicans are in favor of it. Thus there is a broad division between the two parties and the men that represent those parties. Yet that there is apathy; that the public attention has been little drawn this year to the Presidential campaign; that nine men out of ten are convinced that President Roosevelt will win, all go to show that the vast majority in the United States is in harmony with the West and with President Roosevelt; that it desires to have a powerful fleet, and that it is determined to keep the foothold it has gained in China, so that it may push there its trade to the utmost. If that be so, it would be strange indeed if just at this critical moment the American people were to elect Judge Parker instead of President Roosevelt."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE COALING OF ADMIRAL ROZHDESTVENSKY'S SQUADRON.

MANILA, capital of the Philippines, it is positively stated by some well-informed European journals, has been selected by Russia as a port of call, in certain contingencies, for the Baltic squadron, or, as it is officially styled, the second Pacific squadron. In fact, a goodly fleet of merchant vessels, laden with the very best grade of smokeless steam-coal, put out of Cardiff, Wales, one by one, this summer, under definite instructions to make Manila a rendezvous. Such is the information for which the London *Standard* makes itself responsible. These shipments of Welsh coal run into the hundreds of thousands of tons, and in at least one instance the price paid was $27.50 per ton for a consignment of 10,000 tons.

THE BEAR THINKS OF HIBERNATING, BUT THE LOCALITY IS NOT SAFE.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

The charters and bills of lading are invariably made out for some neutral port, but many of these vessels have failed to put in at the destination given in the ship's papers. Such are the alleged facts upon which the organ of the Welsh coal trade, *The Cardiff Journal of Commerce*, bases its view that Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron was intended to undertake in good faith the long journey from the Baltic to the Far East. Since the outbreak of the war Russia, it is stated by well-informed English trade organs, has purchased the abnormally large quantity of over 1,400,000 tons of Welsh coal, about half or two-thirds of which was obtained through go-betweens.

The ambitious scale upon which this operation is planned, in view of the difficulties involved in the coaling of war-ships at sea, has filled the military experts of Europe with amazement. Says the London *Times*:

"The fuel supply must necessarily be enormous, whichever route be chosen for the voyage. A reasonable estimate for each battle-ship is from 5,000 to 6,000 tons, for the larger cruisers nearly as much as the lower figure named, and for the smaller cruisers at least 2,000 to 3,000. It is unlikely that any real attempt will be made to coal the bigger ships at sea, but, owing to the benevolent neutrality of some of the continental Powers, all difficulties in the way of providing a sufficiency of coal and of placing it on board the vessels during the voyage appear likely to be surmounted. Possibly also the use of oil fuel may be to some extent contemplated. No information on this point is forthcoming, but it is well known that furnaces designed originally for burning coal can be readily adapted to consume oil, and that the use of this species of fuel would simplify the operation of replenishing the bunkers, as oil can be easily transferred from tank vessels through flexible pipes even when the ships are at sea. As to the route to be taken in making such a voyage, this would probably depend very largely upon circumstances connected with the use of suitable ports and coaling-stations. The direct route through the Suez Canal from Kronstadt to Vladivostok is as nearly as possible for steamships 13,000 miles. But, the British ports of call being closed, a longer route, extending to some 15,000 miles, may possibly be preferred. It has been calculated that, everything being taken into consideration, a 12-knot speed would be the most economical for the squadron, in which case it might be expected to cover 2,000 miles a week, which, with the necessary stoppages, would put the date of arrival between eight and nine weeks from the date of departure."

It is highly improbable that the Russian Ministry of Marine contemplates an earlier date than about the midddle of next April for the arrival of the squadron in the vicinity of Vladivostok, according to the calculations of the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin). It points out that Vladivostok harbor will be practically ice-bound from the middle of next month until the early days of April. It ventures the prediction that, as the squadron draws nearer Asiatic waters, the plan of the Japanese to make an end of the siege of Port Arthur and descend upon Vladivostok will be in a fair way of execution. Much, therefore, we are reminded, depends upon the amount of Russia's coal supply along the routes open to Admiral Rozhdestvensky and also upon the facilities for coaling at his disposal. The notion that large battle-ships can not be coaled satisfactorily at sea is scouted by the military expert of the Vienna *Fremdenblatt*, who understands that Russia has been experimenting with a newly invented system, differing from all previous devices for coaling on blue water. The results, according to this authority, have proved very satisfactory. "Nevertheless," remarks the *Kölnische Zeitung*, "the difficulties in the way of coaling the squadron are, from the technical standpoint alone, as great as the strategical difficulties presented by the naval campaign to be thus inaugurated."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DARDANELLES CRISIS AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

AN alleged secret agreement between Russia and Turkey, of comparatively recent but uncertain date, and virtually abdicating in favor of St. Petersburg that nominal control over the Dardanelles which diplomatic conventions assign to Constantinople, harrows the London press with anxiety. Count Lamsdorff, on behalf of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is believed to have admitted the existence of the mysterious Russo-Turkish accord in recent correspondence between Berlin, Vienna, Paris, and the Czar's capital. The London *News*, scornful of Mr. Balfour's capacity in the field of world politics, insists that everybody is cognizant of the secret agreement save His Britannic Majesty's Government only. But Mr. Balfour is only too well aware of the fact, it would seem from *The St. James's Gazette* (London), and it is a source of growing anxiety to him, inasmuch as Russia has resolved to pass her Black Sea fleet through the Dardanelles. Such a step would impress Japan with the importance of her alliance with Great Britain, an alliance to which she would at once appeal, no doubt, and one more crisis will have been added to the goodly number of acute situations with which the war is overwhelming the world. *The Westminster Gazette* (London), extricating its ideas from the maze of treaties of 1841, 1856, and 1871, which form an international agreement that "no ship of war belonging to a foreign Power shall be permitted to pass into the Dardanelles while the Porte is at peace," arrives at these conclusions:

"Supposing the treaty to be broken, what is the remedy? The first word is with the Sultan, whose 'ancient rule' has been broken. But supposing that the Sultan connives at the breach or that he has made his protest and been overborne by *force majeure*, what then? Has each of the signatory Powers a separate right of protest, and have they all a joint and several responsibility, or can the protest

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only be made by the Powers in concert? Russia, apparently, is inclined to put forward the doctrine that the 'European principle' can only be enforced by a European concert, and that separate Powers have no separate remedy. The question is academic in one sense, since any Power can, if it chooses, make its protest and enforce it by declaring war; but in estimating the possibility of a diplomatic protest and the answer likely to be made, it is important to be sure of the formal ground. So far as we are concerned it has to be borne in mind that we have hitherto sought rather to limit than to extend our separate responsibility in this matter. Thus, in a protocol to the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, Lord Salisbury said 'on behalf of England that the obligations of her Britannic Majesty relating to the closing of the straits do not go farther than an engagement with the Sultan to respect in this matter his Majesty's independent determination in conformity with the spirit of existing treaties.' Thus defined, our engagement is to 'respect,' not necessarily to defend, the rights of the Sultan.

"Finally, the question occurs, What is the position of Japan in this matter? The answer is that she is not a signatory to the treaties barring the passage of the Dardanelles, and has no legal right of protest against their infraction except on the ground that the infraction of any treaty is a wrong. It has been suggested in some quarters that if Turkey either permitted or failed to prevent the passage of Russian war-ships she would have violated neutrality and have become in law a belligerent Power on the side of Russia—the consequence of which would be that our treaty with Japan would compel us to intervene on the side of the Japanese. This seems to us far-fetched. Turkey would plead that she could not be made a belligerent against her will on the ground of a proceeding which she was powerless to prevent. In the improbable event of an attempt by Russia to force her war-ships through the Dardanelles, the duty of preventing her would devolve upon the Powers who are signatories to the treaties. Failing their effective intervention, it would then be purely a question of policy for us—a question whether our own interests or our moral obligations to Japan compelled us to interfere single-handed."

A BLOW TO GREAT BRITAIN IN TIBET.

A SEQUEL to the adventures of that intrepid hunter of lamas, Colonel Younghusband, is now announced. The stern bleakness of Tibetan plain and mountain, the pitiless ice and frost of winter, and home-coming man's struggle with Asiatic nature in her malignant mood give the prevailing atmosphere in these fresh chapters of the colonel's history. But the theme is not wholly original. The mysterious disappearance of a still more mysterious adventurer from nowhere, accompanied in his flight by the young ruler of the secluded land in which the crafty alien has attained power, is a familiar motif. As for the background, with its glimpses of Buddhist hordes sweeping down from Mongolian fastnesses to the rescue of the wandering Grand Lama, its agitated political circles in St. Petersburg and London, its infinity of mandarin intrigue in Peking, European organs find all this as fructifying as the Nile.

The characters, too, are all effective. They have impressed themselves upon London journals profoundly. There is our old friend, the Amban, China's official representative in Tibet, whose omission to sign the treaty now in the Foreign Office at Simla seems to London organs to require an explanation. The Amban's plea that he had no authority from Peking to sign the document is translated into hollow mockery of the colonel. In the Te Rinpoche, on the other hand, there is no guile. "A benign and cultured priest," the London *Mail* calls him. "During the negotiations he proved himself the most courteous and reasonable of the Lamas." This credit, however, really belongs to the hierarch of Tashe-Lhunpo, says the London *Times*. This lama as "the glorious teacher," is a perpetual reincarnation of "the boundless light," in which capacity he has been recognized as pontifically sovereign by Colonel Younghusband. This was a false, if not dangerous, move, according to that observant organ of the Berlin Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung*:

"It would, indeed, be a serious underestimate of the political capacity of the Dalai Lama to assume that his flight from the 'holy city' is equivalent to a renunciation of temporal and spiritual rule in Tibet. Such a thing as that he has certainly not intended. His departure indicates, on the contrary, that he means to arouse resistance in the land in order that he may step forth at the suitable moment. It is significant that among his followers is a secretive Russian, concerning whose personality much obscurity prevails, concerning whom it remains unknown when he first made his appearance in Lhasa or what plans he is carrying out. But in any event it may be taken for granted that his presence is no mere accident and that the confidence reposed in him by the Dalai Lama has special reasons to justify it. As is well known, the ruler of the monastic nation hitherto had made various concessions to the empire of the Czar, the details of which have not become known, but which, nevertheless, must be regarded as important and as directed against the English. The negotiations carried on in the summer of 1902 between the embassy of the Dalai Lama and Count Lamsdorff (Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs) remain so secret that it has still to be ascertained whether a representative of the Czar was to take up residence in Lhasa as a means of cementing further relations. Yet it is impossible to see why that was not intended, why one of the Czar's diplomatists was not to be received. It would then become clear that the Russian who now accompanies the ruler of Tibet in his wanderings is entrusted with an important political mission.

"As things stand at present it is a matter of indifference whether the Dalai Lama enjoys the protection of Russia or not. As long as the war with Japan lasts, no one in St. Petersburg will undertake anything that might lead to a conflict with England over Tibet."

Colonel Younghusband's task in Tibet may, in fact, have to be done all over again, thinks the French Foreign Office organ, the Paris *Temps*:

"Already, from all directions, indications are multiplying which seem to attest the fragility of the work accomplished at such great expense, and to foretell the necessity of a coming recommencement. It is asked what will become of the treaty when an end is once made of the pressure which wrung signature from recalcitrant authorities.

"This instrument does not omit to lend itself to certain chicaneries more serious, perhaps, than may appear at first sight. The Grand Lama did not sign it. It was in vain that he left his great seal behind him. No authentic commission authorized the use of it. No one knows precisely what is the real, constitutional competence of the personages of more or less exalted rank who took it upon themselves to affix their signatures to this document. Who would venture to assert that the devious diplomacy of a monastic Power has not in reserve tricks by means of which it may recall so many concessions and that, in any event, it may not be enough for the Grand Lama to turn about and to resume the plenitude of his supernatural powers in order to take all value from an act concluded without him, or even against him? . . . . . .

"The empire of the Czars could not tolerate that a rival Power, by constituting a protectorate over Tibet for itself, should pretend to impose upon Tibet an absolute rupture of all relations with the outside world. Russia could only regard with an unfriendly eye the stipulation of a war indemnity which can not be met, at least within the time imposed, and which can only serve as a pretext for the occupation of a portion of Tibetan territory.

"China herself, who has lent her aid to an arrangement from which she hoped, for the moment, a certain renewal of prestige for her Ambans, will not fail to become aware of the thorn she has fastened into her own side.

"According to a school which has its disciples in England, there would be comprehension of a Tibet equally closed to all the Powers or a Tibet equally open to all. What can not be admitted is a Tibet closed to some, open to others."

Great Britain has practically annexed Tibet according to authoritative continental European press comment. The more or less official *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), not over-friendly to Russia, interprets the Younghusband treaty thus:

"Tibet is to be restricted in her relations with other Powers. These restrictions consist in the fact that it is forbidden to the Tibetans to diminish their territory or the independence of their Government in any manner in favor of any other Power, and that

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it is forbidden them, without the express consent of England, to build, with the aid of another Power, railways, roads, or telegraph lines, or to allow mines to be opened or worked with the aid of any other Power. England has thus secured to herself in Tibet a political and economic position of privilege to the exclusion of all foreign competition, a position protected by military Power inasmuch as for the next three years—and even longer if the indemnity be not paid by that time—English troops are to hold the Chumbi Valley, the gateway into Tibet, and that all forts between the Indian frontier and Gyangtse must be destroyed.

"With this treaty in his pocket, Colonel Younghusband, who has conducted the negotiations, and General MacDonald, commander of the troops, are to leave the capital with their little army, after they have assured themselves that the fugitive Dalai Lama has lost his former power. At least, they seem to be assured to this effect so far as existing conditions make it possible. The Chinese Government, which poses as the suzerain over the priestly nation, but which has not been able to exercise this protectorate for a long time, as the English expedition itself sufficiently proves, has declared the Dalai Lama to have forfeited his spiritual primacy and has set up in his place his rival, the Tashe Lama of Shigatze. . . .

"Uneasy as the Chinese Government may feel at this success of England, the dissatisfaction in Russia is even greater. It had been assumed in Russia, of recent years, that the Alpine region of middle Asia, which so carefully secluded itself from India and England, would trustfully attach itself to the Russian Empire, which also has millions of Buddhists among its subjects."

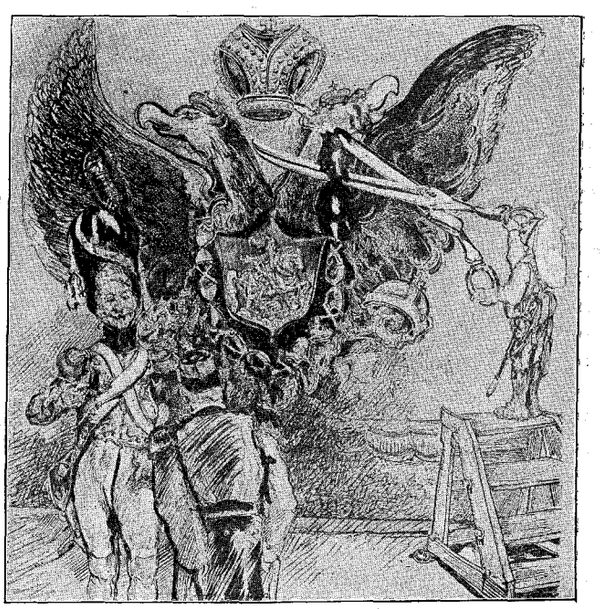
But not one London organ which has the least sympathy with the Balfour Government will accept such continental criticism. The conservative London *Standard* expresses its view in phrases typical of the British attitude:

"In refraining from leaving at the capital of Tibet any emblem or token of our political supremacy, and in undertaking to restore the entire territory when the subsidiary conditions are fulfilled, we have acted on the policy that nothing in the shape of a Protectorate would be established, and that there should be no absorption of Tibetan soil. Nevertheless, certain of our foreign critics detect, in the instrument signed by the representatives of the people, an acknowledgment of something equivalent in substance, if not in form, to a suzerainty. The reference is, of course, to the express undertaking that without our consent there shall be no alienation of territory to any foreign Power. If it be argued that it is the distinct and emphatic purpose of the settlement to assert for Great Britain an exclusive right to exercise influence—as against the pretensions of other external states—there need be no hesitation in admitting that this was in fact the main reason for the despatch of the mission. Whether the entanglements of Russia in the Far East facilitated our task by preventing the departments on the Neva from supporting the intrigues which had been on foot in Lhasa, it is not to the point to inquire. We had no wish to interfere ourselves; but we could not tolerate the intervention of others. It is satisfactory to find that some at least of the Russian journals frankly admit the propriety of our proceedings and acquiesce in the outcome as a contribution to peaceful relations. Far from ignoring or impairing the claims of China to maintain and render effectual her traditional suzerainty, it has been the good fortune of Colonel Younghusband to enlist the good offices of the ambassador accredited by the court of Peking, and to carry with him the approval of that dignitary in the negotiations. Lord Curzon is entitled to retort, on those who charged him with indifference to Chinese susceptibilities, that he has reestablished the *prestige* of the dragon throne in the Buddhist capital, where allegiance had almost ceased to be professed."

With the freedom in discussing international events which contrasts so strongly with its censored reserve in alluding to domestic affairs, the Russian press makes candid allusions to the Tibetan episode. "Tibet," complains the pan-Slav and uncompromising *Sviet* (St. Petersburg), "is closed to Russia and open only to Great Britain." It ventures to recall its own dire prophecies of what would happen if Colonel Younghusband got very far into the land of the lamas, and it declares that the standing of Russia has been lowered. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) foretells embarrassments for the English, and says Russia will prepare herself for the future. But the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg), which makes unexpectedly friendly observations regarding England from time to time, says that even a British protectorate over Tibet is not necessarily prejudicial to Russia. Yet the *Russ* (St. Petersburg), a newspaper hitherto friendly to Great Britain and known to expound grand ducal opinion of a cosmopolitan kind, has made the Tibetan treaty a basis for attacks upon British good faith. England, it says, forced a treaty upon the lamas which she knew they would be unable to observe, thus laying the foundation of a future policy of interference. The announcement that there is no prospect of full payment of the indemnity for seventy-five years to come has caused further Russian press criticism of Great Britain. That Power is suspected of an intention to occupy territory for that long period.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DURING THE PAUSE.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



COMFORT.

"Even if Japan cuts off a head of the Russian eagle, the bird has another with a powerful beak."

—*La Caricature* (Paris).

GENERAL KUTUSOFF.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE HUMOR OF A BUSINESS MAN.

OLD GORGON GRAHAM. By George Horace Lorimer. Cloth, 308 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE strictly American brand of humor which marked George Horace Lorimer's first book, "Letters of a Self-made Merchant to His Son," has lost none of its dry pungency, aromatic humanity, and cleverly affected vulgarity, in this second installment of the letters. Old Gorgon is "onto" his fellow man thoroughly. If he wrote on airships or hens, or directed his trigly barbed shafts at trappists, chorus-girls, or pearl-divers, one feels that the result would be much the same. The same penetration, experience, and judgment, and the same kindliness, which is at the base of the best humor, would be displayed, no matter what the subject.

There is no reason why this second licking into shape of the younger Graham by his unctuously oracular sire should not be as great a success as the first. The temptation to quote bountifully is hard to resist. Old Gorgon is not wise only; he is epigrammatic, a very Rochefoucauld for finding a jewel in a toad's head, and bestowing it upon the world in an exquisite setting supplied from his own head. But La Rochefoucauld is aristocratically impersonal: Old Gorgon is democratically genial.

One small exception may be noted in the elder Graham's almost faultless good sense and tact. To be funny or flippant about things which touch upon religion is always in bad taste. A certain levity of tone in these matters, which is a low form of pleasantry at best, is "Old Gorgon Graham's" one weak point, and he is too completely excellent otherwise to permit its continuance. To get funny over the temperature of Hell savors of the circus clown.

GEORGE HORACE LORIMER.

Mr. Lorimer's manner of crystallizing into a glittering phrase something that has existed as knowledge in thousands of his readers is one potent element in his charm. He tells of giving up a hundred to his son's college friend, Clarence, who "touched" the old gentleman at Carlsbad, after an illuminating study in theoretical mathematics as worked out on the green at Monte Carlo. It was typical of "Old Gorgon" to give up the hundred, thereby honoring his son's letter of introduction and to transfer the amount to his son's account as an object-lesson in business to Pierrepont. He writes that breezy young man: "I've usually found that these quick, glad borrowers are slow, sad payers. And when a fellow tells you that it *hurts* him to have to borrow, you can bet that the thought of having to pay is going to tie him up into a bow-knot of pain."

Old Gorgon, apropos of letters of introduction, hands out a whole string of neat conclusions. "Giving a note of introduction is simply lending your name with a man as collateral, and if he's no good you can't have the satisfaction of redeeming your indorsement even: and you're discredited. . . . I reckon that the devil invented the habit of indorsing notes and giving letters to catch the fellows he couldn't reach with whisky and gambling."

Altogether, "Old Gorgon" is as good in these "More Letters" as in his first batch. He could hardly be better. May he never lack a well-cut quill from which to scatter wisdom on Pierrepont and his multitude of twin-brothers in the world.

DOUBLE HARNESS—SEPARATE GAITS.

DOUBLE HARNESS. By Anthony Hope. Cloth, 410 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

MR. HAWKINS might have appropriately changed his *nom de plume* as well as his style and his attitude in this latest work, "Double Harness." The theme is matrimony and the job-lot of mismated men and women he depicts would more appropriately be written about by Anthony Despair. This novel does not mark any advance in Mr. Hawkins. "The Dolly Dialogues" were the perfection of piquant sauciness; the "Prisoner of Zenda," and the next of kin, "Rupert of Hentzau," touched blithesome romance; "Tristram of Blent" was full of pleasant invention. Now, when the sprightly penman has taken unto himself a wife, he must needs discourse of the married state, at least of people unhappy in it. There is not much romance here and we miss his former lightness of touch, gay picturing, and buoyancy. "Double Harness" is like a tract on the dangers of marriage, tho it is not a very new indictment of that long-established institution.

Mr. Hawkins "presents" Mr. and Mrs. Grantly Imason, whose falling out seems rather needless, and in the end they get together again. In the case of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Courtland it is the lady who must be blamed, for she had a temper that called for solitary confinement. Mr. and Mrs. John Fanshawe got on well enough together as long as the money held out. Mr. and Mrs. Selford are rather a sloppy, "tiffish" couple, with a sharp-eyed gossip of a daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Raymore are the only twain at all harmonious; but to make up for this they have a son who has stolen money. The most interesting and consistent character in the book is a bachelor, Frank Caylesham, who is a most philosophic sinner and an easy-going worldling. There is also a bundle of bourgeois excellence in fat, Mrs. Mumples, whose husband is "doing time" for a murderous assault. She awaits his release with the most devoted wifely affection. The greatest enjoyment to be derived from the book lies in the contemplation of other people's misfortunes, which, La Rochefoucauld says, always gives us pleasure. After having his spans break and kick over the traces, Mr. Hawkins usually brings them together again, and if there is a moral it is a nebulous and unhappy one.

ANTHONY HOPE.

Beyond a study of this general matrimonial infelicity, there is no special story. "Double Harness" is a little like Thackeray in suggestion of realism, but the malcontents are not specially interesting, and Mr. Hawkins's psychologizing is not as light nor so true as that of "The Dolly Dialogues."

AN INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

THE AMERICAN COLONIES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Herbert L. Osgood, Ph.D., Professor of History in Columbia University. Cloth, 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 578, 490. Price, $5 net. The Macmillan Company.

THIS is pioneer work in the domain of early American institutional history, designed to exhibit in outline the development of English colonization on its political and administrative side; while, at the same time, it is a study of the origin of English-American political institutions. These two volumes are concerned wholly with the American side of the subject. Another volume is to follow which will treat of the beginnings of imperial administration and control, discussing the British side.

Constitutional histories of the United States have been written, but no one, until now, has undertaken to produce an institutional history of the American colonies. The corporate colonies of New England were practically commonwealths and developed with scarcely any recognition of the sovereignty of England; they founded a confederation without the consent of the home Government. Of the proprietary provinces the earliest were initiated by trading companies resident in England, and at the outset joint management of land and trade was a prominent characteristic of their policy. But this soon passed away and left a body of free tenants. Before the close of the seventeenth century, however, all the colonies of this type had suffered temporary eclipse, and nearly all had disappeared. Royal provinces had taken their place; and this was the most important and significant transition in American history previously to the colonial revolt.

American colonial history, studied from the institutional standpoint, is not limited or narrow in its bearings: "The issues with which it is connected," says Dr. Osgood, "affect deeply the history of the world at large." It is the record of the beginnings of English-American institutions; it leads outward in two directions—toward the history of the greatest of federal republics, and toward the later and freer development of the greatest of commercial empires.

The colonists were, to a great extent, cut off from Europe. Intercourse between one colony and another was more difficult and less common than it was between adjacent counties in England; journeys were more easily made by water than by land, and were undertaken by few except seamen, traders, and officials. There were no newspapers or newsletters, no system of couriers or postal service. Their few schools or books had taught them little or nothing about their own environment. The knowledge possessed by individuals was crude and rudimentary, and their sympathies were correspondingly narrow. The interests of the moment, of the town, the neighborhood, the family, the individual, absorbed the colonist's attention. In New England, local and sectional religious interests furnished all additional matters for consideration.

There was far less of social inequality in the colonies than in the old countries; the "proprietor" could scarcely hope that an aristocracy would develop to support his power; with his hundreds of thousands of acres, he was often land poor; he had none of the dignity which pertains to the office and person of a king; he too was a subject, and inviolability attached to his person in no higher degree than it did to any of his class in England. The church could demand for him only the

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respect which attaches to magistracy. And in all this we discover the causes and tendencies which facilitated the democratizing of the American province—which made the process shorter, and more sure of ultimate success, than in the European kingdom. But it required the entire colonial period of our history, and a revolution at its close, to complete this course of development and transform the province into the democratic commonwealth. A transformation which, in the case of the "corporate colony," was virtually effected by a single act, required for its completion in the province a century and a half.

In the first century of American history the foundations of American liberty were laid, and American institutions, both local and colonial, were fashioned, bearing in a large sense that stamp of independence and self-sufficiency which was the natural mark of the remoteness and isolation of the colonies.

BETTER THAN ITS TITLE.

WHOSOEVER SHALL OFFEND. By F. Marion Crawford. Cloth, 388 pp. Price, $1.50. The Macmillan Company.

MR. CRAWFORD has the Antæan quality that when his foot is on his adopted soil of Italy a new vigor courses through his pen, and his characters stand out with a good deal of semblance of life. In particular, his Italian peasants have something of the quality of Balzac's peasants in their capacity to do, their incapacity to speak.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

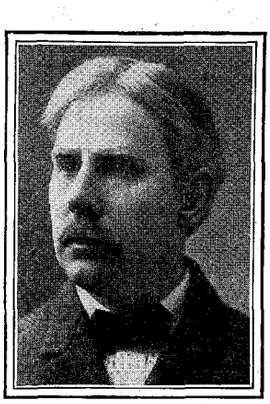
In the book before us, Ercole and his daughter Regina are characters of this type. They stand out vividly as real personages, not built according to formulæ, but acting with that unexpectedness which characterizes living personages. Few of the other characters of the book are so vital, but the villain develops interesting traits throughout, till, from a colorless parasite, he reaches an almost tragic intensity in the last pages of the book. Similar development of character is found in the hero, who at last finds his moral manhood after being led on almost to his death by the wiles of his stepfather. Altogether, this is one of the best specimens of Mr. Crawford's well-known manner which has come before us of recent years, and there is something almost masterly in the way in which he develops his plot behind the scenes. Yet the reader feels somewhat cheated by the absence of any hints of the lines of development. We like to be set guessing, even if we can not solve the riddle.

The only thing against which any serious complaint can be made is the title of the book. It seems doubtful taste to use Biblical tags for the title of a novel altogether secular, and at times not quite suitable for persons below the years of discretion.

AN OLD THEME WEAKLY HANDLED.

VERGILIUS, A Tale of the Coming of Christ. By Irving Bacheller. 278 pp. Price, $1.35. Harper & Brothers, New York.

THERE is one thing that may be said in approval of Mr. Irving Bacheller's latest novel, "Vergilius": it is short, and the mechanical construction, due to the publishers, is excellent. "Eben Holden," "D'ri and I," and "Darrell of the Blessed Isles," previous novels of Mr. Bacheller, had some merit, and the first named enjoyed a "popular" success that gave its author a profitable vogue. "Vergilius" will add nothing to his reputation, and there is slight reason to suppose that it can be even a pecuniary success. It is hard to believe that Mr. Bacheller put anything like his worthiest effort into this futile book, which awakens in the critic a sentiment very close to irritation.



IRVING BACHELLER.

This dissatisfaction is the more pronounced because the theme is associated with so momentous and serious a thing as the coming of Christ. The advent of Christianity and the changes wrought in a pagan world by its new and wonderful teachings have been utilized by several novelists so brilliantly that this ineffective treatment shows palely by contrast. "Ben Hur," "Fabiola," "Dion and the Sibyls," as well as several novels of to-day, put this superficial and inadequate treatment of that period in "Vergilius" to shame.

"Vergilius" is a young Roman officer who has fallen in love with a patrician Roman girl, also beloved by the son of Herod. They all eventually get to the East, and "Vergilius" is led to inquiries about the wonderful "King" who is said to have appeared. In the end he finds him and weds the maid. The development of this rather slight narrative is very halting, while the atmosphere, characters, and conversation, despite a thin classical veneer, by no means recall the color and quality of the period. The note is cheaply modern, and the attempt at vivifying those ancient days a failure.

The character study of Augustus, if one may dignify Mr. Bacheller's attempt at portrayal of that distinguished Roman by such a term, is provocative of mild amusement. This certainly is not the Augustus who has come down through the ages until he struck Mr. Bacheller's pen. Here he is a blend of morose mystic and eccentric; and it is difficult to fancy the imperial friend of Mæcenas in that light. Horace could hardly have addressed to such an emperor his stately and exalted odes.

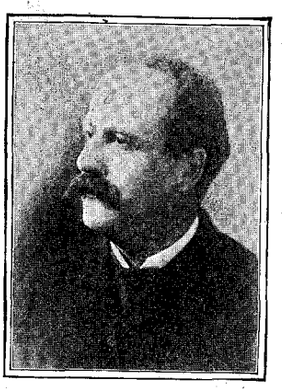
Were this novel published anonymously, one would have credited it to the pen of some college sophomore with more ambition than ability. Mr. Bacheller's reputation demands something better than this, and hence the suspicion of perfunctoriness in the execution of the book must needs rise in the reader's mind.

To summarize, "Vergilius" is a poor, unimportant, and uninteresting novel, which would deserve summary dismissal were it not for its author's name.

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF A GREAT SOLDIER.

RECOLLECTIONS AND LETTERS OF GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE. By his son, Captain Robert E. Lee. Cloth, 461 pp. Price, $2.50 net. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THERE has been more than one life of General Lee written, and many memoirs exist of a soldier who, in the opinion of some European experts, was the greatest commander in the civil war. His merits as a military tactician have been sufficiently discussed, but the picture of a great personality needs the inner and domestic side of life to be revealed in order to convey a completely truthful impression. Generals are not all uniform, warhorse, battle, and bivouac. A man is most truthfully revealed among his children and intimate friends. The trials and disappointments of adversity are also tests of character. The son of General Lee has happily shown his father as he was at home, in his relations to his wife and family, as well as in his civil employment after the war was ended. What strikes the reader of these recollections more than anything else is the naturalness and simplicity of Lee. North or South, he was a genuine American, as was proved by his calm acceptance of the arbitrament of war, his adaptability to the new order of things, his thorough loyalty to the Government as reestablished. He even became president of a college and was successful in his new career. Fancy Marlborough or Wellington retiring to the rank of Master of Baliol, or Dean of Christ Church! The sweetness, dignity, and generosity of Lee's character are as apparent in the latter part of his life as in the days when he was looked up to with hope and confidence as the commander of an army. All these traits are revealed in the letters here published by his son, in which we have not discovered a trace of personal rancor, bitterness, or repining. Certainly the correspondence of Lee, as far as we know it, is, in this respect, unexampled in history.



CAPTAIN ROBERT E. LEE.

ANOTHER AWAKENING ORIENTAL NATION.

THE KINGDOM OF SIAM. Edited by A. Cecil Carter, M.A., Secretary General of the Royal Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition 1904. Cloth, 280 pp. Price, $2.00 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SIAM, "The Land of the White Elephant," "The Country of the Tai"—*i.e.*, the Free—is one of the most interesting of those territories of the Far East which is becoming gradually and spontaneously occidentalized. Siam has happily been brought to an apprehension of Western civilization not through the tyranny of a sanguinary and unscrupulous proconsul from the West, as has been too often the case in the annals of Eastern nations, but by the free, peaceful, and elevating influences of the trader, the teacher, and, to some extent, the Christian missionary. The opening of the Suez Canal crowned the results of commercial treaties, and Siam, whose independence has been guaranteed by both French and English neighbors, has been expanding quietly in foreign trade, and the arts of peace and war, until at present she promises to be as much an Occidental nation as Spain in the time of Marcus Aurelius was a Roman nation. The present volume gives, under nineteen headings, a complete, tho sometimes meager, summary of her present

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condition. The information is furnished by high officials in different departments of the government service and is therefore perfectly reliable. The scientific and statistical facts thus communicated are most valuable and interesting. Nothing so complete as "A General Description of Siam by the Director-General of the Royal Survey Department" has yet reached the general public, while the accounts of the royal family, the administration, the judiciary, education, history, and antiquities of Siam are admirable, tho brief, and will be new to many readers. The work is illustrated with over sixty photographic reproductions and equipped with an index.

CHARACTER STUDIES.

SABRINA WARHAM. By Laurence Housman. Cloth, pp. xi + 439. Price, $1.50 net. The Macmillan Company.

MR. HOUSMAN has hitherto been known chiefly as a poet of a somewhat minor order, and as the most probable claimant for the rights of authorship in "An Englishwoman's Love Letters." His new book is almost his first serious attempt at that amalgam of plot and character which we call novel. As regards his plot on the present occasion, it is familiar to readers of Charles Reade—a fickle man married more or less legally to two women. This is worked out with some skill, tho the *dénouement* is rather of the Gordian type, and the fickle hero and one of the women are removed by drowning—an easy death and an easy solution.

The character drawing is of a somewhat less conventional type. The heroine is not altogether successful. She lives most of her life in two dimensions, but scarcely ever reaches the solidity of the real world. But the real hero of the book, and best character in it, is David Lorry, whose presentation is somewhat primitive and inevitable. He stands out clear-cut, in high relief. His father is also real and living, and several of the minor characters share this rare qualification. Altogether a notable performance which only narrowly escapes being a rounded work of art.

A CLUSTER OF PETTICOAT ROMPS.

THE MADIGANS. By Miriam Michelson. Cloth, 361 pp. Price, $1.50. The Century Company.

MISS MICHELSON, the young Californian who made a hit with "In the Bishop's Carriage," has followed it up by this other book, "The Madigans." She probably "created" the peculiar family of six girls, a maiden aunt, and a father who is a widower and who is considerably disgruntled that all his children are of the feminine gender. When the sixth made its appearance and failed to be a son, he vindictively destroyed the cradle which had never rocked a male offspring.

MIRIAM MICHELSON.

The ten papers, in which there is no sequence of action, deal with the doings of this parlous half-dozen "tomboys," for they are all that, even down to the infant Frances, aged four. The oldest, Kate, is fifteen. The family lives in a Virginia City mining-camp, near Mount Davidson, but description of scenery figures slightly in the story. Children are rather to the front in recent literature, and that would appear to account in a measure for "The Madigans." Mrs. Wiggins proved with "Rebecca" how amusingly a child may be presented to adult readers.

Miss Michelson is not too spontaneous nor too infectious in the mirth-provoking qualities of her carefully elaborated girl romps, tho the truth of them, in great part, impresses the reader. After Kate, the oldest, come successively Irene (nicknamed "Split," because of "a gymnastic feat which no other Madigan, however athletic, could accomplish half so successfully"); Cecilia, who was styled "Sissy"; Bessie and Florence, twins, shortened into "Bep" and "Tom"; and lastly Frances, called "Frank."

There is a flavor of determined purpose in the humor of "The Madigans," and the assortment of it afforded by the six girls is too conscientious a distribution of "types" to be very convincing, tho mildly entertaining. It does not materially enhance the reputation of the author of "In the Bishop's Carriage."

A STORY WITH FOUR AUTHORS.

THE AFFAIR AT THE INN. By Kate Douglas Wiggin, Mary Findlater, Jane Findlater, and Allan McAulay. Illustrated. Cloth, 220 pp. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THIS little story is something out of the ordinary in the way of collaboration. There are as many authors of this book as there are people in it. Each author has a character for which she or he is wholly responsible, this being a case of "mixed" collaboration. Thus the story is a composite of the ideas of four people, both in the conception of the plot and characters and in the actual narration of events. While these attempts at copartner cooking usually spoil the broth, in the present case there has been no such disastrous result. The story hangs together well, the interest never flags, and narration is so smooth that you wonder whether the unifying touch of some one hand has not finally recast the whole.

It is a saucy tale. The heroine, for whom, it is needless to say, Mrs. Wiggin stands sponsor, is a whole-souled American girl who is traveling with her asthmatic mother. As the sound of languages which she can not understand makes the poor mamma nervous, their choice for foreign countries is somewhat limited. When the story opens, Virginia and her mamma, having exhausted nearly all of the show-places of the British Isles, have come to Dartmoor, in Devonshire. Here come an English invalid with her meek and long-suffering traveling companion, and Sir Archibald Maxwell Mackenzie, a Scottish nobleman and something of a misogynist. On the crest of the wild moor which Blackmore and Hardy have made their theme, this little company have settled at the Grey Tor Inn. Here the comedy begins.

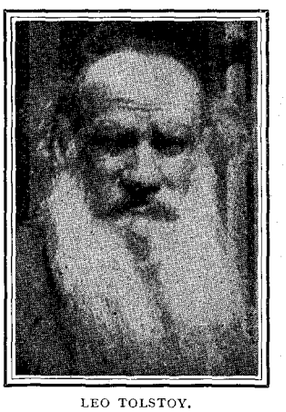
KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

While others are but stock figures, Virginia and Sir Archibald are really enjoyable. The heroine is a decidedly modern person, even for an American girl, and it happens that she takes a lively interest in the sole man of the party, not for his title, but because he is perverse and stubborn, does not understand and will not notice her, and because he has a motor-car. One would hardly think the Dartmoor an ideal place for motoring, and so it turns out. But since true love never did run smooth, it was hardly to be expected that the motor-car would do so, for the motor and love came to be inseparable. All through the story Virginia is the same. Clever, bright, and spirited, she keeps one ever in a good humor by her sprightly remarks, some of which poke good-natured fun at English ways and characteristics. Sir Archibald, while of not so mercurial a temperament, is likewise good company, and the time never hangs on the reader's hands. Altogether, it is a remarkably jolly little tale, well told and entertaining.

TOLSTOY IN DRAMA.

PLAYS: THE POWER OF DARKNESS, THE FIRST DISTILLER, FRUITS OF CULTURE. By Leo Tolstoy. Translated from the Russian by Louise and Aylmer Maude. Cloth, 250 pp. Price, $1.50. Funk & Wagnalls Company.

THE most important of plays gathered within this volume is, undoubtedly, "The Power of Darkness; or, If a Claw is Caught the Bird is Lost," a drama in five acts. This play has been acted in most European countries, and while perusing it the sympathetic reader is likely to find himself haunted by a regret that it has not been presented as yet on any English-speaking stage, for in it may be discerned, even more clearly than in Tolstoy's stories, the insistent moral purpose that dominates the author. The personages that are held up in the lime-light—queer, mental, and moral twists that crop out so abundantly from Russian literature—are seen in clearer relief than they appear amid the more prolix movement of a novel. That strong intermingling of religious depth, coupled with a density of physical brutality which at once puzzles, interests, and repels English readers, is in this drama presented with strangely vivid effect.



LEO TOLSTOY.

All the personages of the play are Russian peasants—the unadulterated Slav element from which so much is hoped in the future development of "Holy Russia." A rustic Lothario brings to shame successively three women. Egged on by his mother, he connives at the slow murder of an old man by his buxom wife and then for lucre's sake marries the woman. Throughout all, he has apparently no sense of the crimes he is committing and acts the rôle of one who feels that others only are to blame for coming under power of his fascination. The manner in which the author works up to the climax and brings to light the latent good in the man, through the horror attendant upon his realization that he has murdered a feeble new-born babe—his own—reveals a marvelous insight in the violently awakened workings of an undeveloped soul. The force of the man's penitence is in powerful contrast with the easy ignorance of his

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sinning. The transition from a devil-may-care buoyancy that considers nothing beyond its own amusement to a remorse that sweeps all before it and takes all blame upon itself, even to the open confession that clears all the others from complicity in his acts, discloses heights and depths of Russian temperament apart and beyond anything we may witness in our own more sophisticated civilization. We find ourselves appalled at the revelation of how remote from the world we live in is the Russian peasant nature; how steeped it is in the paganism of the dim past. The religion he so devoutly believes in never rises above what the modern world regards as gross superstition; and yet we may be haunted at times by a consciousness that this dense Russian nature is far richer and deeper than our own. In other words, and despite critical discernment and innate dislike, it is possible to lapse into a strange sort of admiration for this clumsy, half-dormant, typically Russian soul, and all because of the untilled wealth it only half reveals.

"The First Distiller" is evidently little more than a skit, which the author himself took lightly. It might in brief he dubbed a bit of symbolism, showing Tolstoy's way of looking at the devil's manner of playing with humanity.

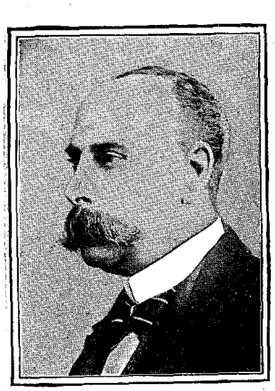
"The Fruits of Culture" is, on the other hand, as valuable in its way as is the first-named tragedy, for it discloses Tolstoy in a rôle in which few look to see him disport himself—in the rôle of a humorist. In depicting the effects of culture upon varied types of people, he shows himself a genuine master of humor, a humor outlined broadly yet subtle in effect. He aims, however, at something more than humor, his purpose being to expose the crudities and absurdities of modern spiritualism. He holds that a spirit can not be discerned or proved by means of the five senses, and that this fact in itself shows the futility of spirit materialization.

THE ADROIT PHILANDERINGS OF A ROYAL SPINSTER.

THE COURTSHIPS OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. A HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS NEGOTIATIONS FOR HER MARRIAGE. By Martin Hume, author of "The Love Affairs of Mary Queen of Scots." Revised edition, with new chapters. Cloth, 8vo, 404 pp. McClure, Phillips & Co.

AS editor of the Calendars of Spanish state papers, Mr. Hume commends himself at once to the consideration of his readers as a political historian. It has been his duty to consider carefully, in chronological order, a formidable mass of diplomatic documents of the time of Elizabeth, "in which are reflected, almost from day to day, the continually shifting aspects of political affairs, and the ever-changing attitudes of the Queen and her ministers in dealing with them." He had been struck with the failure of most historians of the time to interpret adequately the seemingly perverse fickleness of the greatest sovereign who ever occupied the British throne; and he arrived at the conclusion that the best, if not the only, way by which a just appreciation could be formed of the fixity of purpose and the consummate statecraft which underlay her apparent levity, was "to follow in close detail the changing circumstances and combinations which prompted the bewildering mutability of her policy."

As to the actual relations existing between the Queen and certain of her favorites, Mr. Hume, as a political historian, regards these as of minor consideration, since the national results of the courtships described depended rather upon the intrigue that prompted them than upon the real or feigned passion that was supposed to accompany them. "A study of the non-political philanderings, of which this book has little or nothing to say, tho useful in elucidating the personal character of the Queen, and perhaps in exposing her frailty, would throw but little light upon the subtle war of wits from which England, under her guidance, emerged the victor."



MARTIN HUME.

Mr. Hume is led to the conclusion that Elizabeth triumphed as much by her weakness as by her strength, and her bad qualities were as valuable to her as her good ones. Without Leicester, as a permanent matrimonial possibility to fall back upon, the endless negotiations with her amorous foreign princes would soon have become pointless and ineffectual; but for the follies of Mary Stuart, which led to that lady's downfall, the Roman Catholic party in England could never have been brought under subjection. Elizabeth's nimble shifting from side to side, her agile utilization of her sex, and her feminine love of admiration to provoke competing offers for her hand exhibit statesmanship as keen as it was unscrupulous. In many cases, neither the wooer nor the wooed was in earnest, and the courtship was merely a polite fiction to cover other objects.

When Elizabeth had reached her fiftieth year, and there were no more royal candidates for her hand who were entitled to consideration, the farce of marriage was played out. From the remote Ivan the Terrible, who had been dismissed with a gibe, to the youngest of the Valois, with whom she had played for years, every marriageable prince in Christendom had, in his turn, been paraded before her. The long juggle she had manipulated had resulted in such positive advantage to her country that she was, in any case, strong enough now to retire from the game. When she played her first card, in 1559, she was in hourly danger of being crushed by her own Catholic subjects, in alliance with one or the other of her great continental neighbors; she played her last card in 1583, with both of her rivals crippled and confounded, while she held the balance of peace and war in Europe in her own cunning hands.

But it was too much to expect a woman of Elizabeth's lively temperament, who had gained great ends and derived the keenest enjoyment from the amorous comedy, to abandon outright the sport that had brought her pleasure, profit, and power. Raleigh, Essex, Blount, Harrington, and the rest of her gallant gentlemen were still there to keep her hand in.

Queen Elizabeth's own proclamations of her spotless virginity were so continual and vociferous that their emphatic repetition, while doubtless serving her political purpose, positively aggravated the social obloquy that was directed upon her by malicious gossip current throughout Europe. "The people of her own day," says her present historian, "were in a much worse position than we are, for the lodgment of a sound opinion."

A SENTIMENTAL EXTRAVAGANZA.

THE MASTER'S VIOLIN. By Myrtle Reed. Cloth, 315 pp. Price, $1.50. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE most remarkable thing about this piece of work is its style; and that is execrable. The plot is slight, and the characters do not obtrude themselves upon the reader's attention. Miss Reed herself takes the stage in all her literary frills and furbelows, and holds it with a vengeance. As a piece of "fine writing" there are few works equal to it.

MYRTLE REED.

The theme of the novel seems to be the development of the "soul" through suffering—not an unharrowed field of literary endeavor, and, like most of the author's previous work, it is extravagantly sentimental. Herr Kaufmann had his soul developed and then became "The Master" through the mental suffering induced by the fact that Margaret Field, the girl he loved, was forced by her mother to marry some one else; and Margaret's son, Lynn Irving, who became a pupil of "The Master," had a similar rebirth because Iris Temple, the object of his adoration, called him a mountebank and other uncomplimentary names. Finally "The Master" and Margaret, who had become a widow, are married; the young people make up, and an old Dr. Brinkerhoff, who is inserted in the story for some reason not intimated to the reader, and whose beloved dies of old age before he musters courage to declare his affections, marries "The Master's" sister just to make her happy. There is not much unity in the story, but when an awkward hiatus occurs, either the old master or the young master takes out the "Cremona" and plays "the adagio" soulfully. Once when Lynn played it he "quivered like an aspen-leaf in a storm."

Being very much overcharged with adjectives of a decidedly saccharine flavor, the story would be rather cloying were it not for the refreshing effect of some striking figures of speech. The following will give an idea of the brilliance of some of these word-jewels that glisten from almost every page: While walking in the garden one night, Iris mistook a cobweb in the moonlight for a "lost rainbow out in the night alone, like her." One evening, says Miss Reed, "the light of day shone only through the pinholes pricked in the curtain of night." At two different times during the progress of the story, the "moon rocked idly in the east," and "'The Master' stroked the brown breasts of the 'Cremona.'" When Margaret, "white to the lips with pain," knelt in the woods one day, and kissed the cross that Herr Kaufmann had erected to the sacred memory of their early love, the leaves fell about her "like telegrams from high places."

Sincerity in literature is as rare as it is in life, and the lack of it in books is as easily discerned as it is in persons. Perhaps absolute genuineness can not be expected in the ordinary novel, but such unbridled pretentiousness as is displayed in almost every page of this book should not fail to provoke unfavorable comment. Still, those who found "Lone Letters of a Musician," "Later Lone Letters of a Musician," "Lavender and Old Lace," etc., suited to their taste, will doubtless like this book.

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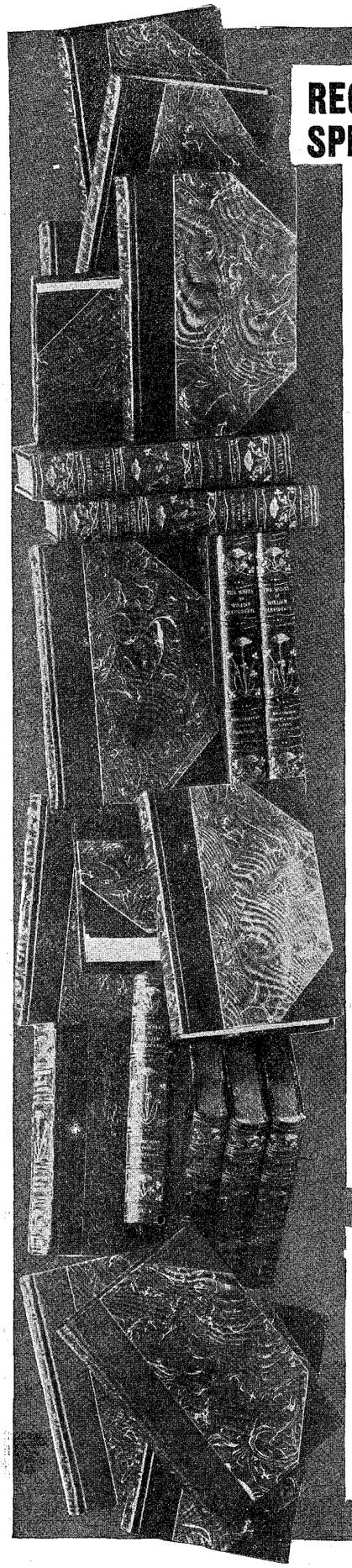

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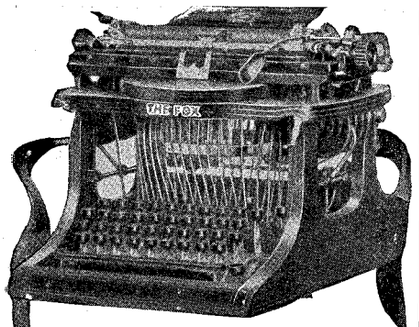

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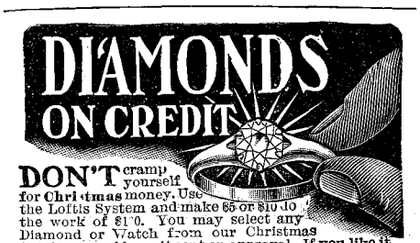

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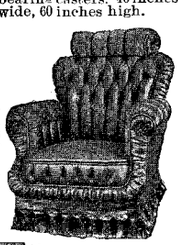

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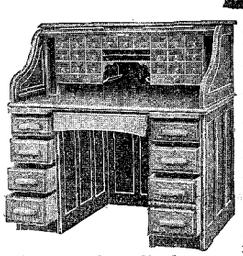

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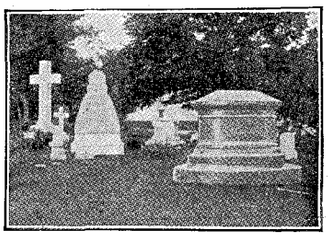

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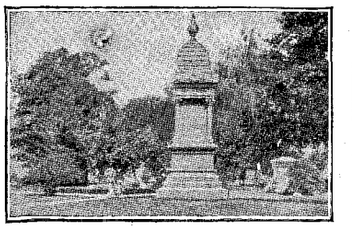

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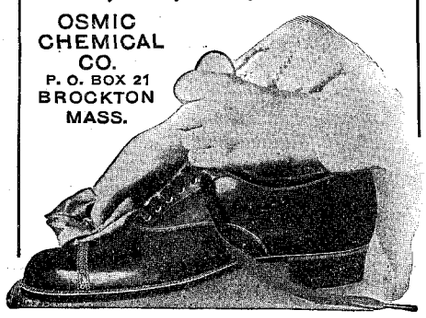

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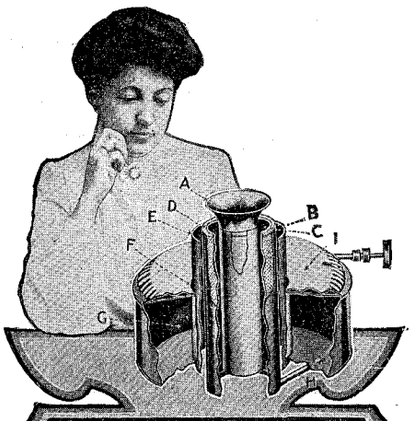

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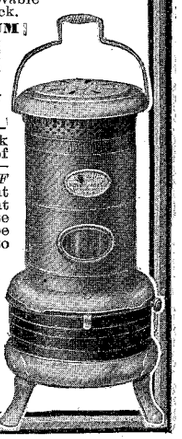

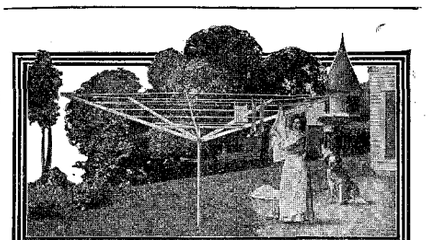

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CURRENT POETRY.

How the "Square" Drew the Deed.

By HOLMAN F. DAY.

The "Square" rasped with a spluttering pen
Under the caption, "Know all Men":
Then he suddenly whirled in his creaking chair
And fixed on the brothers his grimmest glare.
His spectacles lopped to the end of his nose,
And he jigged on the floor with pettish toes;
Paul kneaded his patches with toil-stained palms,
And Ben sat scowling o'er folded arms.
"Le's see!" snapped the "Square"; "it 'pears to me
Ye've kept bach hall since seventy-three!"
The brothers nodded. "An' now ye've fit!
Are ye bound an' detarmined ye're goin' to split?"
Again they nodded. The "Square" said:
"Ye ought to be walloped an' put to bed!
I licked ye as master in school like sin;
If I had my muscle I'd lick ye ag'in!
Hain't ye 'shamed o' yourselves, ye knock-kneed steers,
To fight like this arter thutty years?"
They surlily shook their heads and then
The pen of the "Square" rasped on again.
The "Square" poised uncertain pen,
"Le's see!" he yelped, "middle name there, Ben!
Yas!—Freeman! Your mother's maiden name,
Poor woman, she's dead, an' more's the shame!"
He pursed his lips and knit his brow—
"But she's better off as things is now.
"Tain't any comfort to mother a fool.
I ought to 'a' licked ye more in school.
I whaled ye then till I spraint my arm!—
But le's git on an' divide this farm.
Your mother is buried, I understand,
Up on the knoll in the medder land.
How be ye goin'—oh-h-h, right of way!
Nice comf'table plan for two brothers—say!
Ye sartinly can't help feelin' proud,
Whichever's the one that will be allowed
By a clause in a deed—if he'll behave—
To visit his poor old mother's grave.
Ye're each of ye mean as an old barn rat,
But say, be ye reelly as mean as that?"
They gloomily eyed him, Paul and Ben,
And the "Square" rasped with his pen again.
The "Square" halted and dipped his pen,
And glowered around at the silent men.
"Folks said to me when your father died
The boys he left had sprawl an' pride.
But I knowed ye myself, an' I had my fears,
An' they've all come true arter thutty years.
Your father and gran'ther was true blue men,
But a yaller streak comes now an' then;
Most fam'lies have it a-runnin' through,
An' it's busted out blame plain in you.
It's left to some one to bring disgrace—
But le's git on an' divide this place!
Reckon the furniture's whacked up fair,
Table from table an' chair from chair?

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I figger them old things hate to part!
'Twould 'a' sartin broken your mother's heart.
But fools for young ones will ruin all—
Set down there, Ben! Set down there, Paul!"
He checked the rasp of his spluttering pen
To face the gaze of two angry men.

Both of the brothers, Paul and Ben,
First Paul, then Ben, then Paul again,
Hammered their toil-gnarled fists and cried,
As they stood by his table, side by side:
"We didn't come here to hear you read
A curtain lectur'! We want our deed,
No, now we don't! We'll show this town
No hump-backed lawyer can run us down.
We've earnt our livin's an' kept bach hall
An' no thanks to nobody!" Thus stormed Paul.
"We've done it once – we can do it again
An' it's nobody's bus'ness," clamored Ben.
Then under the "Square's" spectacled nose
They shook their fingers and yelled, "We s'pose
It's a part of your mis'able lawyer plan
To stir up fights jest's long's ye can,
But ye can't come buzzardin' round our farm"—
And the brothers whirled and palm struck palm.
Then mumbling of meddling in folks' affairs
They strode from the office and clumped downstairs.
The "Square" slowly shaved his plug,
From his corn-cob's bowl the coal he dug;
He smiled to himself and he wagged his head
And fished for a match and softly said,
"Jest another case where I don't git pay,
But I allus did drive trade away!"
Then he tore the deed and dried his pen
And calmly lighted his pipe again.
—From "Kin o' Ktaadu" published by Maynard, Small & Co.

In a Hard Row for Stumps.

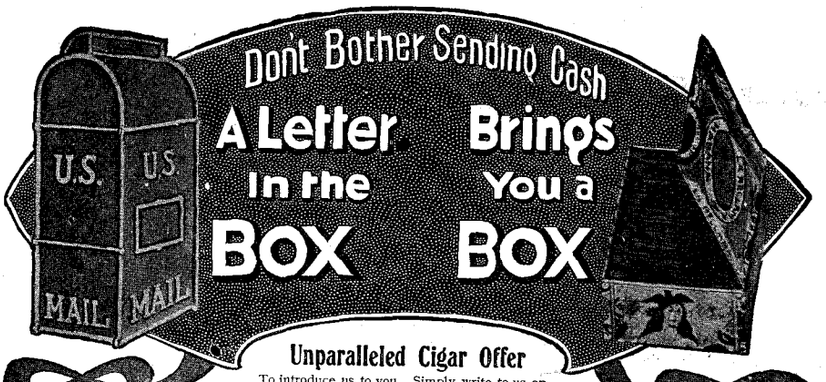
By JOAQUIN MILLER.

You ask for manliest, martial deeds?
Go back to Ohio's natal morn—
Go back to Kentuckie's fields of corn;
Just weeds and stumps and stumps and weeds!
Just red men blazing from stump and tree
Where buckskin'd prophets 'midst strife and stress
Came crying, came dying in the wilderness,
That hard, first, cruel half-century!

What psalms they sang! what prayers they said,
Cabin or camp, as the wheels rolled west;
Silently leaving their bravest, best—
Paving a Nation's path with their dead!
What unnamed battles! what thumps and bumps!
What saber slashes with the broad, bright hoe!
What weeds in phalanx! what stumps in row!
What rank vines fortressed in rows of stumps!

Just stumps and nettles and weed-choked corn
Tiptoeing to wave but one blade in air!
Dank milkweed here, and rank burdock there
Besieging and storming that blade forlorn!
Such weed-bred fevers, slow sapping the brave—
The homesick heart and the aching head!
The hoe and the hoe, 'till the man lay dead
And the great west wheels rolled over his grave.

And the saying grew, as sayings will grow
From hard endeavor and bangs and bumps:
"He got in a mighty hard row for stumps;
But he tried, and died trying to hoe his row."
O brighter and better than ten-pound hoe,



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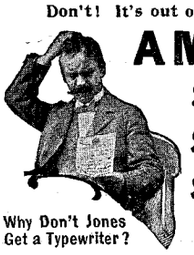

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Than brightest, broad saber of Waterloo!
Nor ever fell soldier more truly true
Than he who died trying to hoe his row.

The weeds are gone and the stumps are gone—
The huge hop-toad and the copperhead,
And a million bent sabers flash triumph instead
From stately, clean corn in the diamond-sown dawn.
But the heroes have vanished, save here and there,
Far out and afield like some storm-riven tree,
Leans a last survivor of Thermopylæ,
Leafless and desolate, lone and bare.

His hands are weary, put by the hoe;
His ear is dull and his eyes are dim.
Give honor to him and give place for him,
For he bled and he led us, how long ago!
And ye who inherit the fields he won,
Worn graves where the Wabash slips away,
Go fashion green parks where your babes may play
Unhindered of stumps or of weeds in the sun.

I have hewn some weeds, swung a heavy, broad hoe—
Such weeds! such a mighty hard row for stumps!
Such up-hill struggles, such down-hill slumps
As you, please God, may never once know!
But the sea lies yonder, just a league below,
All down-hill now, and I go my way—
Not far to go, and not much to say,
Save that I tried, tried to hoe my row.

—*From Harper's Weekly.*

A Night Shadow.

By W. C. Stiles.

Sing low in the night, sing low,
Sweet bird of the folded wing!
On thy far-off hill where the black pines grow,
And mountains their shadows fling;
While the night dews fall, and the dim stars shine,
Thou in thy shadow, and I in mine.

It was flaming dawn of a day,
And the face of my love was fair,
And her kiss like the nectarous dew that lay
In the heart of the bell rose rare;
And the skies were blue, and the days were long,
And we loved and lingered, and knew no wrong.

That ever the heart should cry,
Or the moon grow dark in the west!
For they that are fair in the face must die,
And those we love most and best.
There is dust in the urn, and the skies are lead,
And I can not hear the voice of my dead.

Sing low on thy far-off hill,
Sad bird of the slumbrous note!
Sing soft thy song till my spirit thrill
Like the plaint in thy crooning throat.
There are left but the stars on us both to shine,
Thou in thy shadow and I in mine.

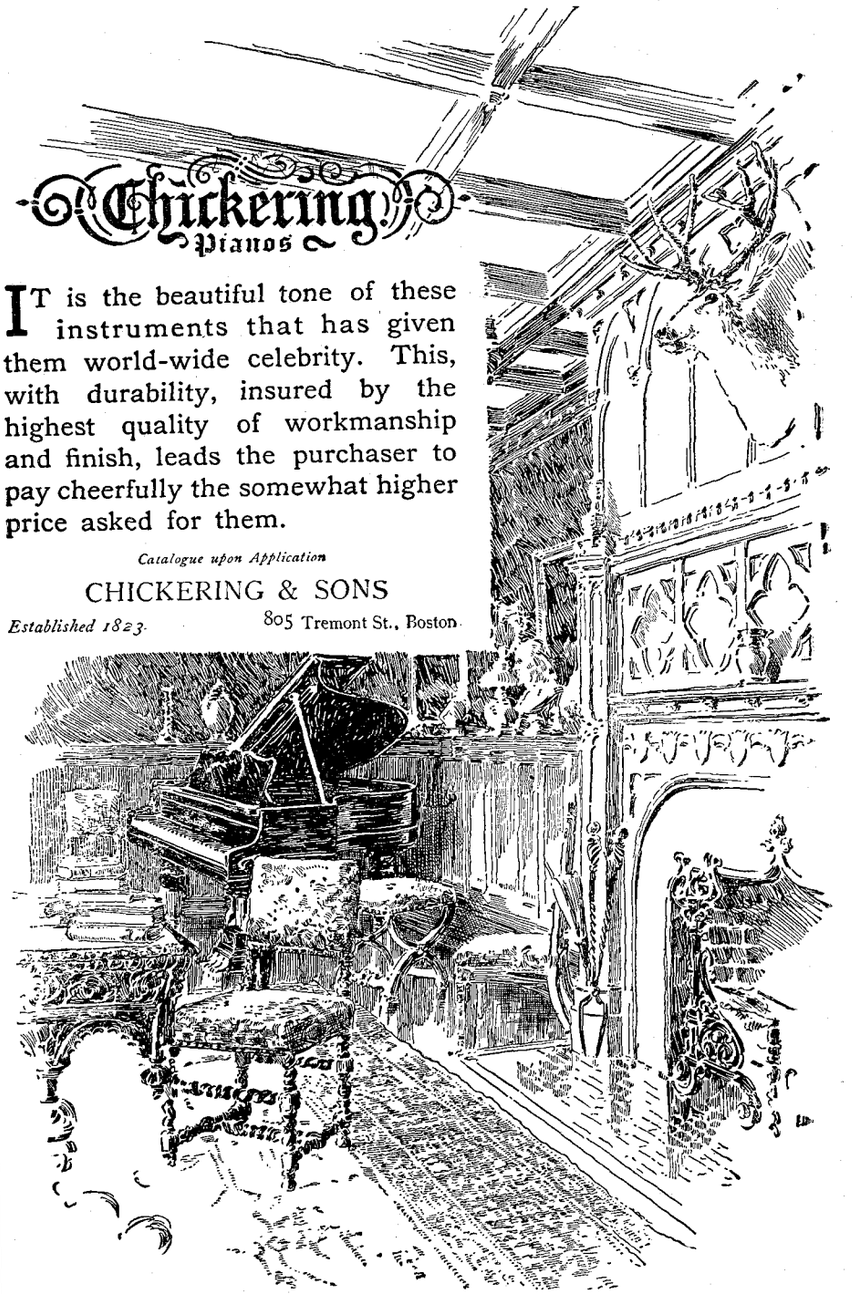
—*From The Criterion.*

PERSONALS.

Chaff.—Russell Sage on his recent birthday talked in an interesting manner about the famous Americans he has known. Apropos of Henry Ward Beecher he said:

"I went to Beecher's church one night to hear him preach. But Beecher, unexpectedly, had been called out of town, and in his place in the pulpit there sat a beardless, black-clad youth.

"But this youth, fresh from college, was unknown, and the great congregation had come to hear Beecher, and not him. Consequently, as soon as he arose and announced that he was to preach in Beecher's place, the people began to drift out. First one went, then two, then half a dozen, and the young man stood watching this dispersal from the pulpit. It was a trying moment, and yet there sat on his youthful face a



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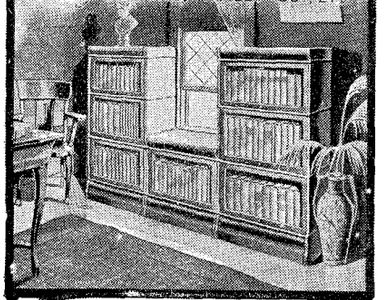

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smile singularly composed. Out the people tiptoed, and he waited, saying nothing, for almost five minutes. Then he said, as if in explanation of his silence:

"'We will not begin this public worship until the chaff blows off.'"

A Jefferson Anecdote.—Joseph Jefferson once told a friend, says *Harper's Weekly*, that during his long stage career he had never been associated with any one showing undue familiarity with him save one individual, a man named Bagley, who some years ago was property man in the comedian's company.

This Bagley annoyed Mr. Jefferson very much by his somewhat offensive manners, but owing to the valuable services rendered by him, Mr. Jefferson had always been loath to take measures more severe than a reprimand. But finally the familiarity of the property man increased to an extent impossible to endure, so he was summarily discharged. This dismissal occurred just before the opening of Mr. Jefferson's engagement one year in Baltimore.

That night Bagley got exceedingly drunk. Paying his way into the theater, he repaired to the gallery, there to see his old employer enact *Rip Van Winkle*.

The angry *Gretchen* has just driven poor, destitute *Rip* from the cottage, when *Rip* turns, and, with a word of pathos, asks: "Den I haf no interest in der house?" The theater was deathly still, the audience half in tears, when Bagley's cracked voice was heard in response:

"Only eighty per cent., Joe, old boy, only eighty per cent.!"

Couldn't Hurt Tillman.—In Columbia, S. C., Senator Tillman is not so popular as he is in other parts of the State, says the New York *Times*. Recently a young Columbian entered the outer office of the city's leading dentist. Coming out to meet his patient the dentist whispered excitedly:

"Whom do you s'pose I've got inside here? Old one-eyed Ben Tillman! And if I don't make him squeal nobody can. I won't do a thing to him—oh, my!" And the dentist surgeon brandished his forceps gleefully and returned to the pleasure of torturing the Senator.

Next day the same young man came again.

"Well, did you succeed in making Tillman yell?" he asked.

The dentist shook his head sadly.

"No," he replied in a disappointed tone. "I couldn't make him flinch. He didn't make a sound, and, d'ye know, when he got out of the chair he turned to me with a smile and said:

"'Say, doctor, I didn't know before that you ran a painless dental shop.'"

Zola's Confession.—Mme. Edmond Adam in "My Literary Life," just published, tells this story of Emile Zola:

It was Hetzel who told me the story, three or four years later, of a young author who had once brought him a manuscript, the first two parts of which had given him infinite delight for the artistic merit, both of the subject-matter and composition, but to his utter amazement and sorrow the third part was so obscene, nay, even nauseatingly prurient, that he turned away

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from it in positive disgust. On the appointed day, when the author came to learn some news of his book, Hetzel said to him:

"When your talent is such, sir, that you are capable of writing the first two parts of a book like yours, how can you find it in you to dishonor your pen by what you have deposited in the third part? What mental aberration can have induced you to become guilty of so foul a reproach as a criminal in letters?"

"Sir," replied the young author, "the first two parts were written to seduce literary people who make reputations; the last part was written for those who are to buy the book."

"How dare you make such a cynical confession?"

"My object is to teach the French reader to have a taste for the depicting of vices which surround him. Truth chastises hypocrites, but instructs those who pretend to virtue."

"A pretty object of ambition this is! Please Heaven, it may not be granted to you to corrupt our readers, and to destroy all the good we, and those who have gone before us, have tried to do. You are young and you are clever. I sincerely trust you will not persevere in your unhealthy wager. Believe me, clean and healthy books alone have continuous sales, and are the only ones acceptable to posterity. You have a foreign name. May you, as you become more French, grow in wisdom."

The young author was Emile Zola.

Senator Hoar's Keys.—The mood of the Hoar eyes and the Hoar smile could be foretold by the Hoar keys, says the Cleveland *Leader*, which were bright with constant use and held with a steel ring. Their gyrations were an unfailing commentary on the Senate's proceedings.

If the keys were twirled steadily and smoothly the course of Senate events was tranquil and parliamentary. The keys approved the order of procedure, the matter in hand, or the speech as being made. So they disapproved, in jerks and half circles, a departure from Senate traditions, from faithfulness to truth, from sound sense and good taste.

They are counted over as the beads of a rosary, in moments of reflection, of attention to some statement of important act, to an exposition of personal opinion.

When held by the ring, each key downward, there was to be an inquiry. The question might be simple enough or it might be a level to an ambuscade, or it might be a shaft at insincerity and deception.

Put away the keys meant combat. Therefore the keys were watched from the reporters' gallery by men who could interpret them.

He was Scotch.—What's in a name got a Boston newspaper reporter a good scoop recently. The young man was sent out to interview Sir William Ramsay. On reaching the hall in which the eminent scientists were being entertained, relates the New York *Times*, the reporter was told that Sir William could not then be interviewed. His brother reporters received the same information.

Thereupon the reporter wrote several questions relating to radium on a page from his notebook and signed his name, which may be called McIver, for it showed the reporter to be of Scotch descent. An attendant took the note into the room, and in a few minutes the reporter was surprised to find a middle-aged man, with gray hair, inquiring if Mr. McIver were present.

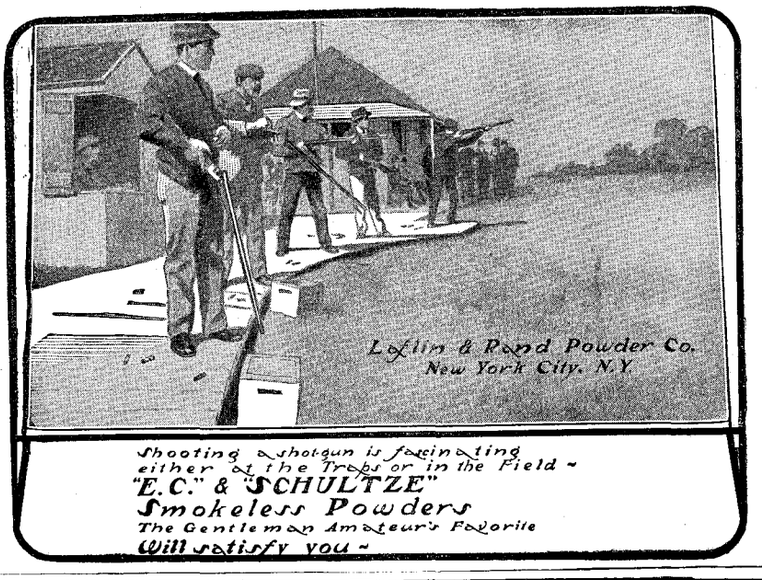
"Yes, sir," said the reporter who sent in the note, stepping out from the group of reporters.

Sir William, for it was no other, stepped up to the young man and, putting his hand on his shoulder, said: "My man, you're Scotch."

"Yes, sir, I am," said the reporter, surprised at the unexpected remark.

"Well, so am I," said Sir William. And as tho to prove it, he rattled off a string of congested consonants, in which were a few Scotch sayings. Then he wound up with: "You don't know how glad I am to see a Scotchman here in Boston. It is an unexpected pleasure."

Then he took the young man aside and gave him an interview that made the other reporters say things when they read his paper the next morning.



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A Social Happening.—Little Alphonso, Jr., had been carefully tucked into bed, had asked for his last drink of water, and was about to dream material for new questions when his mother heard, as she was carefully and quietly folding the little garments in the dim light, "Mother, how was it I first met you?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Another Victim.—NEWSBOY: "Great mystery! fifty victims!"

PURCHASER: "Here! I say. There's nothing in your paper!"

NEWSBOY: "That's the mystery, Guv'nor. You're the fifty-first victim!"—*Illustrated Bits.*

Treating the Pallbearers.—"I read in the paper the other day," said "Tom" Dunn, "where a German over in Hoboken left $25 in his will to treat his friends after his funeral. Of course, the Germans never did anything that the Irish could not equal, and so that story reminded me of another of a Hibernian friend of mine. The doctor told him he had only a few hours to live. He called me over and says he:

"'Tom, I want you to take $10 of me money that's in me wallet and treat me pallbearers.'

"It was a touching moment. Struggling with my emotions, I said to him:

"'I'll do it, Billy. But shall I treat 'em going out or coming back?'

"'Treat 'em going out,' says Billy, a sport to the last. 'I won't be with you coming back.'"—Buffalo *Courier.*

A True Comedian.—The funny man of the piece was indulging in a bit of horse-play on the stage when he struck his head violently, entirely by accident, against one of the pillars of the scene. On hearing the thud every one uttered a cry.

"No great harm done," said the comedian. "Just hand me a napkin, a glass of water, and a salt-cellar." These are brought, and he sat down, folded the napkin in the form of a bandage, dipped it in the glass, and emptied the salt-cellar on the wet part.

Having thus prepared a compress according to prescription, and when every one expected he would apply it to his forehead, he gravely rose and tied it round the pillar.—*Tit-Bits.*

Needed the Tablecloth.—A traveler, domiciling at a Far West hotel, exclaimed one morning to the waiter: "What are you about, you black rascal? You have roused me twice from my sleep by telling me breakfast is ready, and now you are attempting to strip off the bedclothes. What do you mean?"

"Why," replied Pompey, "if you isn't goin' to git up, I must hab de sheet anyhow, 'cause dey'r waitin' for the tableclof."—*Tit-Bits.*

Next to Godliness.—The following bill is handed weekly by the school washer-woman to a principal of a boarding-school in Western Pennsylvania:

"To washing four teachers, five dollars."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Running No Risks.—"Have you any teeth, grandpa?"

"No, my boy."

"Then you can hold these nuts for me."—Columbia *Jester.*

Suicide with Comfort.—"Do you know the only Irishman who ever committed suicide?" asked W. B. Pollard. "You know it is said that Irishmen never commit suicide, and when the argument was advanced in a crowd of that nationality he was so unstrung that he decided to show his opponents that Irishmen do sometimes commit a rash act. He accordingly disappeared, and the man who employed

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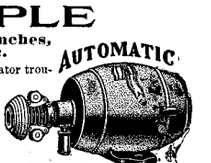

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him started a search. When he got to the barn he looked up toward the rafters and saw his man hanging with a rope around his waist.

"What are you up to, Pat?" he asked.

"'Oi'm hanging meself, begobs!' the Irishman replied.

"'Why don't you put it around your neck?'

"'Faith, Oi did, but Oi couldn't braythe,' was the unsmiling reply of the man from the Emerald Isle."—Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

The Retort.—MRS. CASEY: "'Tis a shame, Mrs. Cassidy, for yer husband to come home drunk the way he does. *It hurts me to see it.*"

MRS. CASSIDY: "I don't doubt it, Mrs. Casey. Ye always wuz av an invious disposition."—Philadelphia *Press*.

Two Wishes.—A recent new play was nearly ruined by an apt ejaculation from the gallery.

"Oh, I wish I could act!" cried the hero, at a critical juncture.

"So do I, guv'nor," said a voice from the gallery; and the laughter of the house kept the piece from proceeding for nearly a minute.—*Tit-Bits*.

Pat's Trouble.—An Irishman came to a doctor complaining that he had noises in his head.

"Oi have thim arl the toime," he said, "an' sometoimes Oi can hear thim fifty feet away!" *Lippincott's Magazine*.

The Waiter's Reward.—The head waiter at a big hotel was purple with rage. "The mean skinflint," he cried, "the swindling Yankee!"

"What's the matter!" asked the manager.

"Matter!" answered the waiter; "why, that long, lanky American chap that was here last month. Before he went away he took me to one side and said he'd run short of ready-money, but as soon as he got up to London he'd send me a piece of paper that would make me smile."

"Well?" said the manager.

"It's come," continued the infuriated napkin wielder.

"That's all right," said the other. "Is it a fiver?"

"No," came the reply. "It's a picture post-card of the hippopotamus at the Zoo, and he's written on it, 'Thy bright smile haunts me still.'"—*Tit-Bits*.

He Won.—"George," said his wife, "I've decided on a name for the baby."

"Really?" replied George. "What is it?"

"We'll call her Madeline."

"Ah!" said George, who detested the name. "I was once sweet on a girl of that name. Dear little Madeline!"

"Really?" returned his wife. "I shall call her Caroline, after mother."—*Judy* (London).

Couldn't Very Well.—"Didn't I tell you last week that I did not want you to call on my daughter any more?"

"Yes, sir; and I'm not."

"You're not! Why—er—er!"

"No, sir, I'm not. I was calling seven nights a week then."—Houston *Post*.

Some Use for Him.—A policeman, with a more than usually broad and expansive sole, had just passed a little terrace house, with a bit of garden in front and a couple of saucy women at the window, when a little boy ran after him.

"Halloa, kiddy!" said the policeman, genially,

ANY WOMAN CAN HAVE A GOOD FIGURE

CAN BE WELL, WHOLESOME, HAPPY, VIVACIOUS, WITH A CLEAR SKIN, STRONG BRAIN AND A BUOYANT STEP

OVER 10,000 WOMEN ARE STUDYING THEMSELVES

You will doubtless take up some special line of study this year—why not make an exhaustive study of yourself, determining whether every vital organ and every force of your being is perfect, whether your brain has reached its perfect development, *whether your figure is symmetrical, and whether you have dynamic force and magnetism* necessary for attractiveness and for wholesome influence and usefulness? Many a woman by fifteen minutes' work in the privacy of her own room has surprised her husband, family and friends by the results of her self-study this year. There is too much to do, to enjoy, to love and to live for in these gloriously progressing days to permit any woman to waste herself in semi-invalidism. Men want bright, buoyant, well-poised women who can rise with them, appreciate their efforts and share their triumphs. I have worked with nearly ten thousand women during the past two years, studying with each individual woman to bring her to her best.

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In my instructions with you by mail, I completely study your case, directing *your exercises, bathing and diet*, giving you work to bring the strength to every vital organ, every nerve center, teach you to breathe, to stand and to walk well, and the reflex action of the strength of the vital organs of rhythmic movement upon the mind is worth more to women than the mere physical. One woman tersely expressed this reflex action to me in her report: "Miss Cocroft, I used to feel so depressed, and now I feel as if I can look every man, woman and child squarely in the face with a feeling that I am rising to my very best."

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Unless the body is properly poised it is impossible for the vital organs and nerve centers to do their proper work. From a health standpoint as well as from a standpoint of beauty, it is necessary for every woman to carry herself well, and **any woman can have a good figure.** No woman needs to have an undeveloped chest, neck, or bust, in fact, be undeveloped in any particular of her body, and the woman who carries about forty to fifty pounds of superfluous flesh every time she moves has my sympathy, for I realize it is not necessary for her to carry this burden.

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Write me about yourself and I will tell you frankly whether I can help you. I have worked solely with women for the past 13 years and I know how to understand as well as help them. As I give every pupil my personal attention **the number is necessarily limited.** I never take a pupil unless I feel positive I can help her. Write me fully and frankly of your special difficulties, tell me what you want to gain or change and I will tell you what I can do for you and send you letters from women whom I have benefited and relieved of similar ailments. I will send you, too, **my booklet on how to stand correctly free**—every woman should have it. My work is not a "Cure-All" system, but I do build up the strength of **all** the **vital** organs, lungs, **heart**, nerve centers, send your blood bounding through your veins as it did when you were a child, and give you that dignified bearing which at once bespeaks culture and refinement.

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I am giving you below extracts from three letters of my pupils on my desk as I write: "For one to realize the benefit I have derived, one ought to have seen me before I commenced and now—several of my friends, not having seen me for some time, have told me they should hardly recognize me if I had not spoken. I had **rheumatism** in my ankles, which were swollen most of the time." "Have lost altogether sixty-seven pounds." "They are worth their weight in gold to me. I have been totally cured in less than six weeks from the beginning of my lessons of the most painful attack of what the doctors call 'Catarrh of the Stomach.' Now, I never feel sign of pain there."

I wish you could read the letters from my pupils any one day. I know it would do your heart good as it does mine.

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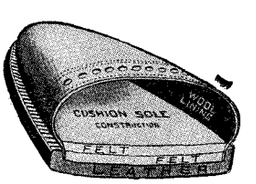

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thinking there might be an opening; "want to know the time, ask a policeman, eh?"

"No," said the boy, with a glance round to see that his retreat was open; "mother sent me out to ask if you would mind walking up and down our path for a minute or two; it's just been graveled, and we ain't got a roller."—*Tit-Bits.*

At the Country Christening.—PASTOR (to the convert): "Do you believe in the laws of the church?"

"I do."

PASTOR (to the congregation): "Then let us pray for this person."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

October 24.—In Manchuria four miles separate the armies. Great Britain takes prompt action to obtain redress for the attack by the Russian Baltic fleet on the North Sea trawlers; a long note is sent to the Russian Government.

October 25.—Field Marshal Oyama reports that the total Japanese casualties in the battle of the Shakhe River were 15,879. General Kuropatkin is appointed commander-in-chief of the Russian army in Manchuria; Admiral Alexeieff is retained as Viceroy. The Czar sends to King Edward a telegram expressing deep regret over the North Sea affair; the Russian Government is hampered in the negotiations by the failure to receive a report from the squadron. London advices say that apologies, compensation, and punishment of officers guilty have been demanded of Russia.

October 26.—Tension in England is increasing, owing to the failure of the Russian Government to make a definite reply in the absence of a report from the Russian admiral. British officials are confident that the trouble will be satisfactorily settled. Active skirmishing is reported along the lines of the armies on the Shakhe.

October 27.—The Russian admiral's report on the tragedy in the North Sea is received in St. Petersburg; he states that two torpedo-boats made an attack on his fleet in the North Sea, and it was these which were fired on, and not the fishing-vessels, the injury to which he regrets. Heavy artillery firing is reported near Mukden.

October 28.—Russia and Great Britain agree to submit the North Sea incident to an international commission at The Hague. Russia promises to detain at Vigo, Spain, the war-ships which were present during the attack upon the trawlers. General Sakharoff reports a skirmish in which the Japanese are driven to the south bank of the Hun River.

October 30.—A Russian board of inquiry at Vigo begins an investigation of the North Sea incident. Five Russian destroyers sail from Tangier; the remaining war-ships, ten battle-ships and cruisers, are taking on coal; four of the Baltic fleet's destroyers pass through the Strait of Gibraltar shadowed by a British torpedo-boat. Marshal Oyama reports the capture of the Russian position at Wumingtsun and the repulse of two attempts to recapture it.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

October 25.—Distinguished officers of the British navy cheer our navy at the banquet given in London to the American European squadron.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

October 24.—H. A. Taylor, acting Secretary of the Treasury, contradicts statements made by Judge Parker concerning government expenditures.

Thomas E. Watson says, in New York, that he is a candidate for the purpose of keeping before the public the principles of radicalism as against conservatism.

David B. Hill predicts Democratic success in Maryland, West Virginia, and New York.

October 25.—Senator Knox replies to Judge Parker's speech on the trusts.

The directors of the Standard Oil Company issue a statement denying the reports that they are trying to elect Parker President, or that the corporation speculates in copper, steel, etc.

October 26.—W. J. Bryan ends his ten days' campaign in Indiana.

John Hay, Secretary of State, makes his first and only speech of the campaign at a meeting in New York; he appeals to New York State to share in the Republican victory.

October 28.—Judge Parker replies to the statements of Senator Knox and Governor Wright in a speech at Rosemount; he discusses the tariff and the trusts.

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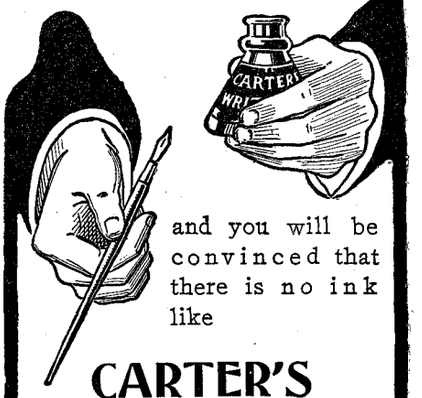

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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 24.—The armored cruiser *Colorado*, on her trial, proves to be the fastest vessel of her class in the United States navy; she maintains an average hourly speed of 22.26 knots.
Militia is ordered to Berkly, Va., where a negro was lynched, in fear of race riots.

October 25.—The State Department sends out an invitation to the Powers to take part in a second international peace conference.
An air-ship, constructed by Captain Baldwin, of California, makes a journey of ten miles over St. Louis and the World's Fair.

October 27.—A board of retired naval officers is appointed to make an investigation of the steamboat inspection service.
The President, replying to Judge James N. Tyner, declines to retract any of his statements concerning Tyner's official conduct in the Post-office Department.
The New York Subway is formally opened to the public.

October 28.—Secretary Hay invites the Powers to send representatives to a second conference at The Hague, to promote arbitration treaties, to establish an international peace congress and to devise means for lessening the horrors of war.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

PRIZE-WINNING THREE-ERS.

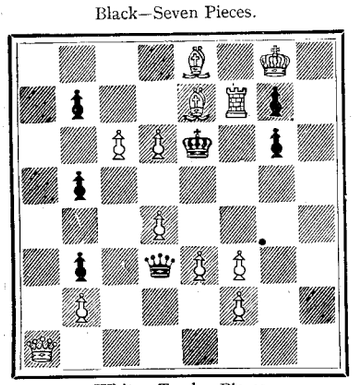
Problem 997.

FIRST PRIZE.

MOTTO: "Tria Junta in Uno."

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

4 B 1 K 1; 1 p 2 B R p 1; 2 P P k 1 p 1; 1 p 6; 3 P 4; 1 p 1 q P P 2; 1 P 3 P 2; Q 7.

White mates in three moves.

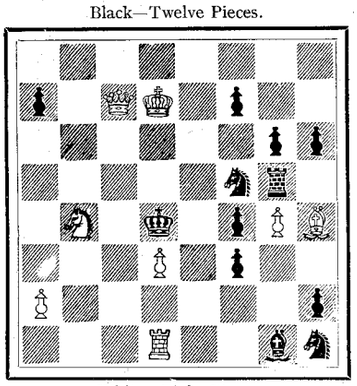
Problem 998.

SECOND PRIZE.

MOTTO: "Finem Respice."

By ARTHUR CHARLICK, AUSTRALIA.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; p 1 Q K 1 p 2; 6 p p; 5 s r 1; 1 S 1 k 1 p P B; 3 P 1 p 2; P 6 p; 3 R 2 b s.

White mates in three moves.

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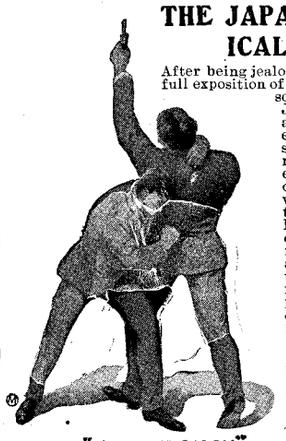

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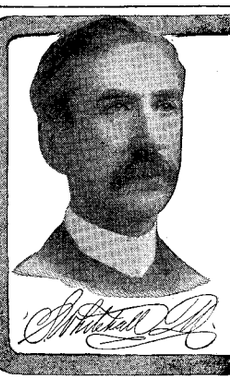

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Solution of Problems

No. 991.

1.	Q—K B 8 / B x P ch	2. B—Q 5, mate
1.	..... / B—K 3 or Kt 3	2. B x B, mate
1.	..... / B—Q 2	2. B—K 6, mate
1.	..... / B—R 2	2. B—Kt 6, mate
1.	..... / P—Q 4	2. Q x P, mate
1.	..... / P—Kt 6	2. B—R 5, mate

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Q—Kt sq is defeated by 1. ..... / P—Kt 6, 2 no mate.

No. 992.

Author's solution: Q—Kt 4.

Cooked by 1. ..... / Kt—B 4.

This problem was submitted to several distinguished experts and passed up on as sound. Two LITERARY DIGEST solvers found the "cook." We wrote to the composer, and he regretfully admits that the problem is unsound.

In addition to those reported, E. M. Cook, Humacao, Porto Rico, got 985; W. E. H., 985, 987, Lyndon, M. D. M., New Orleans; W. C. Madison, Pueblo, Col., 987; W. J. Moore, Anthony, Kans., 989; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J., 987, 988, 989.

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Judge's Report (abridged).

"I greatly regret the marked inferiority of the competing problems. This section is devoid of any work of real merit; and in not one problem do I find that sparkle of originality, strength of idea, and beauty of finish that should be found in at least a few positions in an International Tourney of note. I am extremely sorry that our composers have so signally failed to uphold the traditions of our American ideals. In the small entry made, I do not find a single position worthy of honors in a first-class tourney. I consider it a reproach to our American composers to have so peculiarly a native contest so faintly competed in for honors. OTTO WURZBURG.

"First Prize: 'Tria Junta in Uno.'

"A heavy position, and an idea that is far from being burdened with originality. The main strength of the problem lies in the fact that it contains a specific idea beyond all other competing efforts.

"Second Prize: 'Finem Respice.'

"Not a strong position. Contains, however, some neat mates.

"Third Prize: 'The Battle of the Knights.'

"Lacking totally in unity of play, and minus any particular point of merit. Curiously enough, the position appears sound.

"Fourth Prize: 'Lilliput.'

"A slender little affair, containing but little, altho that little is presented correctly enough."

We will publish the third and fourth prize-winners. The author of the fourth prize-winner is our esteemed friend and most expert solver, the Rev. Gilbert Dodds, New Orleans.

The other winners are, 5th, "Occoluitque Caput," M. Bukofzer, Paterson, N. J.; 6th, "The Black Knight," H. H. Ballard, Pittsfield, Mass.; 7th, "Die Qulosende Aufgabe," E. Henry, London; 8th, "Si qua Fata Smant," H. L. Henry, London; 9th, "Glenmoral," F. Bennett, Australia; 10th, "Kon-x-om Pan-x," W. E. Tinsly, Washington, D. C.; 11th, "Chauncey," F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; 12, "Star," J. B. Bell, Wilmington, Del.

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1 P-QB 4(a)	P—K B 4	15 Q—Q 2	B—K B 3
2 P—K Kt 3	Kt—K B 3	16 B—Q Kt 2	Q—K sq (f)
3 B—Kt 2	P—K 3	17 B—K Kt 2	B x B
4 Kt—K R 3	Kt—B 3	18 Q x B	Q—R 4 (g)
5 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	19 Q—Q 2(h)	Q R—K sq(i)
6 P—Q 4	Castles	20 Q—Kt 5	Q x Q
7 Castles	R—Kt sq (b)	21 Kt x Q	P—R 3(j)
8 P-Q 5 (c)	Kt—K 4	22 Kt—R 3	R x P
9 Q—Q 4	P—Q 3	23 Kt—B 4	K R—K sq
10 Q x P (d)	B—Q 2	24 Kt x R	R x Kt
11 P—Kt 3	P x P	25 B—B 3	R—K sq
12 Kt x P	Kt x Kt	26 B x Kt	P x B
13 B x Kt ch	K—R sq	27 K R—K sq and White won.	
14 Q—K 3 (e)	Kt—Kt 5		

Notes by Blackburne in The B. C. M.

(a) I play this move not that I like it; but because my opponent likes it less.

(b) I failed to catch the meaning of this, unless it is to tempt me to go after the Q R P; P—Q 4 was his best move.

(c) Perhaps this is a little premature, B—B 4 first is better.

(d) When taking this Pawn, I remarked that it was against all my principles; but I could not resist the temptation.

(e) The Q must be brought back to the defense. B x P would be fatal, on account of P—B 3 winning the B.

(f) White's position is very critical, and I began to feel somewhat uneasy.

(g) At the time I thought R—B 3 was stronger.

(h) Better would have been P—B 3, followed by R—B 2, if Black plays Kt—K 6.

(i) Here Black misses his opportunity, P—B 5 gives chances of a win, for, if P x P, he replies R—B 3, winning. Perhaps, the only defense would be 20 P—B 3, Kt—K 6; 21 Kt x P, Kt x R; 22 R or B x Kt, and White has two Pawns for the exchange, and the result would probably be a Draw.

(j) This and the next move are blunders.

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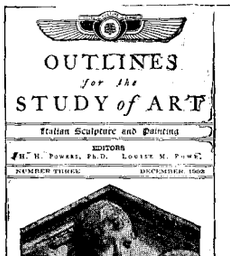

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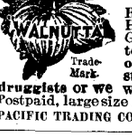

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"M. D. J.," Tombstone, Ariz.—(1) "Richard Le Gallienne writes in the October *Smart Set*, p. 114, 'No one shall look inside this box but you and I.' Is this correct? (2) In Mrs. Hemans' poem 'Casabianca' I find the following line, 'The boy stood on the burning deck whence all but *he* had fled.' Is 'he' correct in this line?"

(1) Shakespeare also used this form (see "The Merchant of Venice," act 3, sc. 2, line 321), and so did Vanbrugh, Thomas Hughes, and others. Altho this form was very frequent at the end of the sixteenth century and during the seventeenth, it is now generally considered ungrammatical, but is commonly to be found in the poetry of the past century. (2) Poetic license often permits constructions that are open to question. "He" for "him" or "himself" was in use in prose and poetry from the sixteenth century.

"W. S. K.," Oakland, Cal.—"Will you determine for me the grammatical regularity of the following sentence: 'This is the largest ironing I have had to do for a year'?"

As the sentence stands it is colloquial English; the insertion of the relative "that" is required by best usage.

"J. H. P.," Julietta, Ind.—"I have consulted my dictionary and can not find 'cheat,' as grain, given or even referred to. I wish to learn (1) whether or not 'wheat' turns to 'cheat,' and (2) the origin of 'cheat.'"

"Cheat" is coarse wheat bread as distinguished from "manchet," fine white bread. "Cheat" is made from flour that has been passed through a coarser sifter than is used for manchet. The term is rare and its derivation uncertain.

"D. K.," New York City—(1) "What is the origin and meaning of 'chersonese'? (2) How is it pronounced? (3) Should it be written with a capital initial letter?"

(1) It is derived from the Latin *chersonesus*, through the Greek *chersos*, land, and *nesos*, island, and means peninsula. (2) It is pronounced kur'so-nees or kur'so-nays. (3) It should not be written with a capital initial letter.

"C. W.," Washington, D. C.—"Kindly explain with illustrative examples the meaning of the terms 'preterit' and 'aorist.'"

The "preterit" is that simple form of a verb which denotes time passed; as "I explained." The "aorist" is a tense that expresses a completed action. It corresponds to the simple past tense in English, but in the Authorized Version of the Bible the Greek aorist is often represented by the English perfect. "He died" is an example of the aorist.

"P. B. P.," Newark, N. J.—(1) "Which is correct, subjunctive 'mode' or 'mood'? (2) Does it only refer to future contingencies, as stated by Lockwood in 'Lessons in English,' p. 132? (3) Does it take a plural verb? (4) In the following sentence should not the verb be 'were' instead of 'was': 'If President Roosevelt's formal letter of acceptance *was* a masterly example'?"

(1) Either is correct. (2) The subjunctive mode in English is used to express doubtful or conditional assertion. It is introduced by conjunctions of doubt, contingency, concession, etc., such as "if," "tho," "whether." "Be" and "were" are almost the only surviving English subjunctive forms. (3) Not always. (4) As the sentence you give is incomplete we can not tell.

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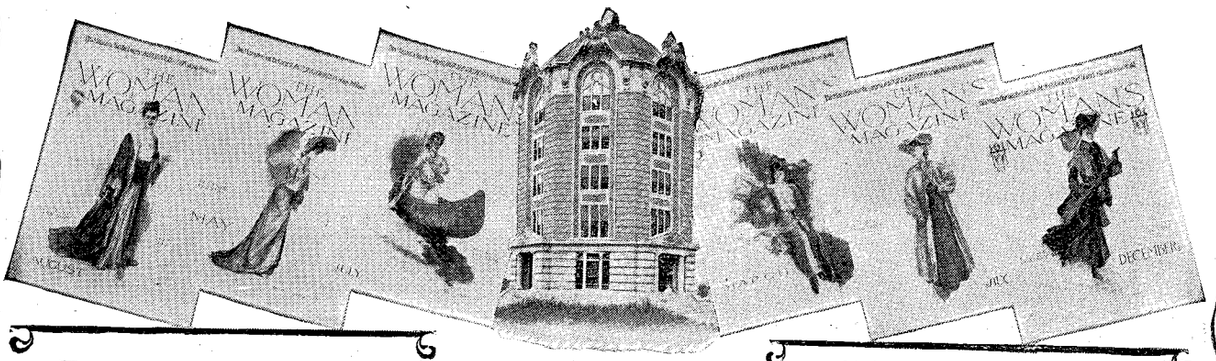

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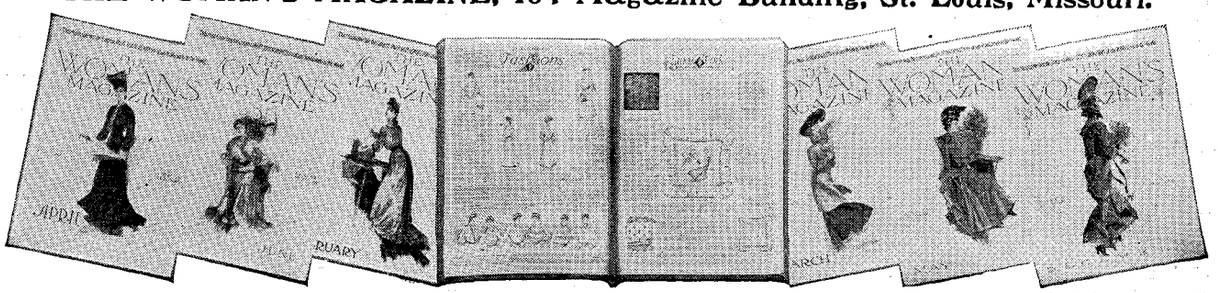

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